

1626

QUACANAGARI	PONTIAC	BLACK HAWK
MONTZUMA	CAPTAIN PIPE	REDJIK
QUATIMOTZIN	LOGAN	SACAGAWEA
POWHEATON	CORNPLANTER	BENITO HUIARZ
POCAHONTAS	JOSEPH	BIANT
SANDOTT	RED JACKET	COLORADAS
MASSASOIT	LITTLE TURTLE	LITTLE CROW
KING PHILIP	TECUMSEH	SITTING BULL
UNCAS	OSCEOLA	CHIEF JOSEPH
TEDYUSKUNG	SEQUOYA	GERONIMO
	SHARDLEE	



TO PERPETUATE THE HISTORY
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
PEOPLE REPRESENTED BY THE
ABOVE CHIEFS AND WISE MEN
THIS COLLECTION HAS BEEN
GATHERED BY THEIR FRIEND
EDWARD EVERETT AYER

AND PRESENTED BY HIM
TO
THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY
1911



second view of President Wilson

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
New - England,
With Respect to the
INDIAN WAR.

Wherein is an Account of the true Reason thereof,
(as far as can be Judged by Men.).

Together with most of the Remarkable Passages that have hap-
pened from the 20th of June, till the 10th of November, 1675.

Faithfully Composed by a Merchant of Boston, and Communicated
to his Friend in LONDON.

Licensed Decemb. 13. 1675. Roger L'Estrange.



LONDON.

Printed for Dorman Newman, at the Kings-Arms in the Poultry, and at the
Ship and Anchor at the Bridge-foot on Southwark side. 1675.





The Present State of New-England, with respect to the Indian War.



Here being many and various Reports concerning the Causes of the present War amongst us, it may not be amiss in the First place, to give you a true Account of the Reasons thereof, which probably may add something to the Satisfaction of our Christian Friends in *Old England*, which is thus:

About five or six Years since, there was brought up (amongst others) an *Indian* in the Colledge at *Cambridge*, named *Sosoman*, who after some time he had spent in Preaching the Gospel to *Unkus*, a Sagamore Christian in his Territories, was by the Authority of *New-Plimouth*, sent to Preach in like manner to King *Philip*, and his *Indians*: But King *Philip* (Heathen-like) instead of receiving the Gospel, would immediately have killed this *Sosoman*, but by the persuasion of some about him, did not do it, but sent him by the hands of three of his Men to Prison, who as he was going to Prison, Exhorted and Taught them in the Christian Religion; they not liking his Discourse, immediately Murthered him after a most Barbarous manner: They returning to King *Philip*, acquainted him what they had done. About two or three Months after, this Murther being Discovered to the Authority of *New-Plimouth*, *Josiah Winslow* being then Governour of that Colony, care was taken to find out the Murtherers; who upon search were found and apprehended, and after a fair Trial were all Hanged.

This so Exasperated King *Philip*, that from that day after, he studied to be Revenged on the *English*, judging that the *English* Authority have nothing to do to Hang any of his *Indians* for killing another.

In order thereunto, his first Errand is to a *Squaw Sachem* (i. e. a Woman Prince, or Queen) who is the Widow of a Brother to King *Philip*, deceased, he promising her great rewards if she would joyn with him in this Conspiracy, (for she is as Potent a Prince as any round about her, and hath as much Corn, Land, and Men, at her Command) she willingly consented, and was much more forward in the Design, and had greater Success than King *Philip* himself.

The place where this King *Philip* doth dwell, is on a parcel of Land, called in *English*, *Mount-Hope*, about twelve Miles long, and judged to be the best Land in *New-England*: And it was about thirty five Miles off of this Place to the Northward, that the first *English* that ever came there, Landed; and by degrees built Houses, and called the name of the place *New-Plimouth*; (because *Plimouth* in *Old England* was the last place they were at there). The *English* took not a Foot of Land from the *Indians*, but Bought all, and although they bought for an inconsiderable Value, yet they did Buy it. And it may be judged that now King *Philip* repents himself, seeing what Product the *English* have

have made of a Wilderness, through their Labour, and the Blessing of God thereon: All the Land of the Colony of *New-Plimouth*, was at first Bought of this King *Philip's* Grand father, *Massasoit* by Name, except some few parcels he hath Sold to some of the Inhabitants of *Swanzy*, not far from *Mount Hope*. Thereupon about five Years since, took an occasion to Quarrel with the Town, partly because he was vexed he had Sold his Land, and partly because his Brother died five or six Years before, and he thought the *English* had Poysoned him, and thereupon he troubled them, but killed none; but the Governour by timely preparation hindred them of doing any hurt.

Thus after King *Philip* had secured his Interest in *Squaw Sachem*, (whom he perswaded that the *English* had Poysoned her Husband, and thereupon she was the more willing to joyn with him) he privately sent Messengers to most of the *Indian Sagamores* and *Sachems* round about him, telling them that the *English* had a Design to cut off all the *Indians* round about them, and that if they did not Joyn together, they should lose their Lives and Lands; whereupon several *Sachems* became his Confederates. And having now five Years time, had opportunity enough to furnish themselves with Ammunition and Arms, which they did plentifully at *Canada*, amongst the *French*; and it is judged that some *English* have also Sold them some Arms through Ignorance of their Design. In the mean time King *Philip* Mustered up about Five Hundred of his Men, and Arms them compleat; and had gotten about Eight or Nine Hundred of his Neighbouring *Indians*, and likewise Arms them compleat; (i. e. Guns, Powder, and Bulles,) but how many he hath engaged to be of his Party, is unknown to any among us. The last Spring several *Indians* were seen in small Parties, about *Rehoboth* and *Swansey*, which not a little affrighted the Inhabitants. Who demanding the Reason of them, wherefore it was so: Answer was made, That they were only on their own Defence, for they understood that the *English* intended to Cut them off. About the 20th of June last, Seven or Eight of King *Philip's* Men came to *Swansey* on the Lords Day, and would Grind a Hatchet at an Inhabitants House there; the Master told them, it was the Sabbath Day, and their God would be very angry if he should let them do it. They returned this answer, They knew not who his God was, and that they would do it for all him, or his God either: From thence they went to another House and took away some Victuals, but hurt no Man. Immediately they met a Man travelling on the Road, kept him in Custody a short time, then dismissed him quietly; giving him this Caution, that he should not Work on his God's Day, and that he should tell no Lies.

These things happening, with many others of the like Nature, gave the *Rehoboth* and *Swansey* Men great cause of Jealousies; which occasioned them to send to *Plimouth*, and to the Bay (i. e. *Boston*) for some Assistance, in case they should need it. But before any came to them, they of both Towns were gathered together into three Houses, Men, Women, and Children, and there had all Provisions in common, so that they who had nothing wanted not.

Immediately after, notice came hereof to the Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony (*Boston* being Metropolis; and the Honourable *John Leveret* Governour thereof) Drums beat up for Volunteers, and in three Hours time were Mustered up about an Hundred and ten men; Captain *Samuel Mosely* being their Commander. This Captain *Mosely* hath been an old Privateer at *Jamaica*, an excellent Souldier, and of an undaunted Spirit, one whose Memory will be Honourable

table in *New-England*, for his many eminent Services he hath done the Publick. There were also among these men about Ten or Twelve Privateers, that had been there sometime before: they carried with them several dogs, that proved serviceable to them, in finding out the Enemy in thir *Swamps*; one whereof, would for several days together, go out and bring to them six, eight, or ten young Pigs of King *Philips* Herds. There went out also amongst these Men, one *Cornellis* a *Dutchman*, who had lately been Condemned to die for Piracy, but afterwards received a Pardon, he willing to shew his Gratitude therefore, went out and did several good Services abroad against the Enemy.

Plimouth also sent out several Men at the same time, both Horse and Foot: Also most Towns in all the United Colonies thereabout sent out some more, some less, as they were in Number. By this time the *Indians* have killed several of our Men, but the first that was killed was *June 23*, a Man at *Swansey*: that adventuring with his Wife and Son (about twenty Years old) to go to his House to fetch them corn, and such like things: He having just before sent his Wife and Son away, as he was going out of the House, was set on and shot by *Indians*; his Wife being not far off, heard the Guns go off, went back: They took her, first defiled her, then skinned her Head, as also the Son, and dismist them both, who immediately died. They also the next day killed six or seven Men at *Swansey*; and two more at one of the Garrisons; and as two Men that went out of one of the Garrisons to draw a Bucket of Water, were shot and carried away, and afterwards found with their Fingers and Feet cut off, and the skin of their Heads flayed off.

About fourteen days after that, they sent for more help, whereupon the Authority of *Boston*, made Captain *Thomas Savage* the Major General in that Expedition, who with sixty Horse, and as many Foot, went out of *Boston*; having prest Horses for the Footmen, and six Carts to carry Provisions with them: Whereof Mr. *John Morse* was Commissary General abroad, and Mr. *Nathaniel Williams* Commissary at home. They Travelled day and night till they came to their Garrisons; and within three days after, marched Horse and Foot (leaving Guards in the Garrisons) towards *Mount Hope*, where King *Philip* and his Wife was; they came on him at unawares, so that *Philip* was forced to rise from Dinner, and he and all with him fled out of that Land, called *Mount Hope*, up further into the Country; they pursued them as far as they could go for *Swamps*, and killed fifteen or sixteen in that Expedition, and returned, and took what he had that was worth taking, and spoiled the rest, taking all his Cattel and Hogs they could find, and also took Possession of *Mount Hope*, which had then a thousand Acres under Corn, which is since cut down by the *English*; and disposed of according to their Discretion.

Cornellis was in this Exploit, and pursued *Philip* so hard, that he got his Cap off his Head; and now weareth it.

About three days after, the general (finding *Cornellis* to be a Scout Man, and willing to venture his Life in the Cause of the *English*) sent him with twelve Men under his Command to Scout about, with Orders to return in three Hours on pain of Death; in his way he met sixty *Indians* that were halting their *Cannoes* a shore, he set on them; killing thirteen; and took eight alive, pursued the rest as far as he could go for the *Swamps*; then he returned and burnt all those *Cannoes*, about forty in number: By this time *Cornellis* and his twelve

Men (all being perserved) returned to the Camp, but they were eight Hours absent: Whereupon a Council of War was called, who pass the Sentence of Death on him, for exceeding the Order given him. Immediately was also Pardoned, and received thanks for his good Service done in that Expedition; and was in a short time sent out on the like Design, and brought Home with him twelve *Indians* alive, and two *Indians* Heads (*i.e.* the Skin with the Hair on it.)

About the 25th of *July*, the General returned with twelve Men to guard his Person,

Captain *Mosely* being there, and plying about, found Eighty *Indians* who surrendered themselves, and were secured in a House, provided for them near *Plimouth*: Thereupon came to *Boston*, to know the pleasure of the Authority about them, and in a days time returned with this Order; he should kill none that he took alive, but secure them in order to a Transportation: Wherefore afterwards there were Shipt on board Captain *Sprague* an Hundred seventy eight *Indians*, on the 28th of *September*, bound for *Cales*.

In this time, the *Indians* continued daily to commit many Acts of Hostility on the *English*; they Burnt Twenty three Houses at *Swansey*, and killed many People there, and took much Cattle, as also Burnt the Hay and Corn in great quantities. They Burnt near thirty Houses in *Dartmouth*, (a place in *New-Plimouth* Colony) killing many People after a most Barbarous manner, as skinning them all over alive, some only their Heads, cutting off their Hands and Feet; but any Woman they take alive, they Defile, afterwards put her to Death by some of those or the like ways. They have Burnt most of the Houses in *Rehoboth*, *Taunton*, and *Swansey*; a Party of *Indians* came to *Mendham*, which is Thirty two Miles from *Boston*, and there killed five or six Persons, who being pursued, two were killed, the rest fled.

Some part of our Forces afterwards set on about Five hundred *Indians*, not far from *Pocassit*, pursuing them into a larg *Swamp*, not far from thence; how many they killed is not known, in regard the *Indians* adventured back and took their dead Men away with them: (as they commonly do if they can possibly) But in this Fight were killed King *Philips* Brother, his Privy Councillor, (being one formerly Educated at *Cambridge*) and one of his chief Captains; the Heads of which three were afterwards brought to *Boston*. There were killed in this pursuit six *Englishmen*, and nine or ten wounded.

This *Pocassit Swamp*, is judged about seven or eight Miles long, and so full of Bushes and Trees, that a parcel of *Indians* may be within the length of a Pike of a Man, and he cannot discover them; and besides, this as well as all other *Swamps*, is so soft Ground, that an *Englishman* can neither go nor stand thereon, and yet these bloody Savages will run a long over it, holding their Guns cross their arms (and if occasion be) discharge in that posture.

On the Lords Day, the of *July*, an *Indian* came to *Dorchester*, (within half a Mile of Mother *Georges* House) to the House of Mr. *Minor*, in Sermon-time, and there were then at Home the Maid servant and two young Children, she keeping the Door shut for safety; the *Indian* when he saw he could not come in at the Door, went about to come in at the Window, she perceiving his resolution, took two brass kettles, under which she put the two children, she ran up Stairs and charged a Musket and fired at the *Indian*, (he having fired at her

her once or twice and mist her, but struck the top of one Kettle, under which a Child was) and shot him into his shoulder; then he let his Gun fall, and was just coming in at the Window, she made haste and got a Fire-shovel full of live Coles and applied them to his Face, which forced him to flee and escaped: But one was found dead within five Miles of that place afterwards, and was judged to be this by his scalded Face.

These Transactions may be computed to end with *July*. Before any further progress be made in this Relation, it may not be amiss to give you some Account of what concerns our Neighbour *Indians* at Peace with us.

There are two Potent *Sagamores*, that are in Amity with us: The one is *Ninnicroft*, his Territories border on *Connecticut* Colony; the other is *Unkus*, the only Christian *Sagamore* among them.

This *Unkus*, and all his Subjects professing Christianity, are called *Praying Indians*. In the first week in *August*, the Authority of *Boston* sent an Express to him, to require him to come in and Surrender himself, man, and Armes, to the *English*: whereupon, he sent along with the Messenger his three Sons, and about Sixty of his Men, with his Arms, to be thus disposed of, *viz.* His two youngest Sons, (about thirty Years old) to remain as Hostages (as now they do at *Cambridg*) and his Eldest Son to go Captain of the Men as Assistants to the *English* against the Heathens, which accordingly they did. And the *English* not thinking themselves yet secure enough, because they cannot know a Heathen from a Christian by his Visage, nor Apparel: The Authority of *Boston*, at a Council held there the 30th of *August*, Published this following Order.

AT A

C O U N C I L

Held in BOSTON, *August* 30. 1675.

The Council judging it of absolute necessity for the Security of the *English*, and the *Indians* that are in Amity with us, that they be Restrained their usual Commerce with the *English*, and Hunting in the woods, during the time of Hostility with those that are our Enemies.

Do Order, that all those *Indians* that are desirous to Approve themselves faithful to the *English*, be Confined to their severall Plantations under-written, until the Council shall take further order; and that they so order the setting of their wigwams, that they may stand

part in some one part of their Plantations respectively, where it may be best for their Provision & Defence. And that none of them do presume to Travel above one Mile from the Center of such their Dwelling, unless in company with some English, or in their Service near their Dwellings; and excepting for gathering & fetching in their Corn with one Englishman, on peril of being taken as our Enemies, or their Abettors: And in case that any of them shall be taken without the Limits above said, except as above said, and do lose their Lives, or be otherwise dammified, by English or Indians; The Council do hereby Declare, that they shall account themselves wholly Innocent, and their Blood or other Damage (by them sustained) will be upon their own Heads.

Also, it shall not be lawfull for any Indians that are in Amity with us, to entertain any strange Indians, or receive any of our Enemies Plunder, but shall from time to time make discovery thereof to some English, that shall be Appointed for that end to sojourn among them, on penalty of being reputed our Enemies, and of being liable to be proceeded against as such.

Also, Whereas it is the manner of the heathens that are now in Hostility with us, contrary to the Practice of all Civil Nations, to execute their bloody Insolencies by Stealth, and Sculking in small Parties, declining all open decision of their Controversie, either by Treaty or by the Sword.

The Council do therefore Order, that after the Publication of the Provision aforesaid, It shall be lawfull for any Person whether English or Indian, that shall find any Indians Travelling or Sculking in any of our Towns or Woods, contrary to the Limits above named, to command them under their Guard, and Examination, or to Kill and destroy them as they best may or can: The Council hereby declaring, That it will be most acceptable to them that none be Killed or Wounded, that are willing to surrender themselves into Custody.

The Places of the Indians Residencies are, *Natick*, *Punquapaog*, *Nashoba*, *Wamesit*, and *Hassanamesit*: And if there be any that belong to any other Plantations, they are to Repair to some one of these.

By the Council, *Edward Rawson*, Secr.

Which company of Praying *Indians* marched out of Town (having Saluted the Governour with three Volleys) and were appointed to march in the Front, which they did, and met with several Skirmishes, in which they Killed some, and about forty-five more Surrendred themselves; which were shipt off amongst those Captain *Sprague* carried away.

Concerning the *Narragansets*, *Ninnicroft* is their *Sagamore*; his Grand-Father, and Father, always kept Truce with the *English*, but he now gives sufficient cause to think otherwise of him.

The *Squaw Sachem*, having ran very far in her Engagements with King *Philip*, and fearing lest she should be taken, she committed her Person to the possession of this *Ninnicroft*, judging her self safe by virtue of his Protection; where she hath continued ever since July last. Whereupon a certain number of Men were sent by the Authority of *Connecticut* Colony (*John Wentthrop* Governour) to the *Narragansets*, to require them to deliver the Queen, and withal to Ratifie that long Peace they had maintained with the *English*: Whereupon the *Narragansets* concluded a Peace with them, and sent a Hundred Men to *Connecticut*, for the assistance of the *English*. The *English* made this Agreement with them, That for every *Indians* Head-skin they brought, they should have a Coat, (i.e. two Yards of Trucking Cloth, worth five Shillings per Yard here) and for every one they bring alive, two Coats; for King *Philip*'s Head, Twenty Coats; and if taken alive, Forty Coats: These went out, and returned in fourteen days time, bringing with them about Eighteen Heads in all.

Several other *Sachems* of the Countries, called in *Indian*, *Nipmoog*, came to an *English* Town called *Brookfield*, (but in *Indian*, *Quawbang*, during the time our Garrison was there) and told them they were Praying *Indians*, (i.e. Christians) and that they would be quiet, and do no harm to the *English*; but withal, told them, that for their own safety they could not deliver up their Arms: But the Inhabitants of *Brookfield* thought they would be Faithful, in regard they were Praying *Indians*, took their words and dismissed them.

The Authority of *Boston*, with the Advice of the Governour of *Connecticut*, as also of *Plimouth* Colonies, then sitting in Council for several days together at *Boston*; For their better satisfaction, sent a Party of thirty Horse under the Command of Captain *Hutchinson*, and Captain *Wheeler*; when they were come to *Quawbang*, they sent a Party of Horse to the *Nipmoog Sachems* to Treat with them. (For you must understand that Captain *Hutchinson* had a very considerable Farm thereabouts, and had occasion to imploy several of those *Sachems* Men, in Tilling and Plowing his Ground, and thereby he was known by Face to many of them.) The *Sachems* sent this word, they would speak with none but Captain *Hutchinson* himself; whereupon Capt. *Hutchinson* and Capt. *Wheeler*, sent them word they would come to them themselves: Accordingly the *Indians* appointed the meeting at such a Tree, and at such a time. The time being come, Captain *Hutchinson*, Captain *Wheeler*, and his Company, (with some of the Inhabitants of *Brookfield*, who thought them to be very Honest, therefore took no Arms with them) went to the place, but the *Nipmoog Indians* were not there. Whereupon the Guide that conducted them through the Woods, brought them to a *Swamp*, not far off the appointed place; out of which

these *Indians* ran all at once and Killed sixteen Men, and Wounded several others, of which Wounds three Weeks after, Captain *Hutchison* died, when his Wife and Son were within twelve Miles of him in their Journey to see him; whose Death is the more lamented, in that his Mother, and several others of his Relations, died by the hands of the *Indians*, now near forty Years since.

The rest that escaped, made what haste they could to the Town of *Brookfield*, they made choice of the strongest House there, resolved to make a Garrison of it; in order thereunto, as soon as they could, got all the People (about Eighty in number) into this House. The *Indians* pursued them close, and in four Hours time had Burnt twenty and odd Houses in *Brookfield*, and abode thereabout three or four days, shooting day and night, with most dreadful Screechings and Yellings, which signified their Triumph. They in this time endeavoured to set the Garrison on fire divers times, but by the Providence of God were prevented; once by a shewre of Rain, another time by their Diligence within. One from within stept out to drink some Water and was killed, and one more killed within. The Bruts had contrived an Engin with many Wheels, to fire the Garrison ten or twelve Rod off, and had loaded it with combustibles therefore, (and news was brought to *Boston* that they were all Burnt, but it was not so) and had assuredly done it, had not Major *Willard* come to their Relief with a flying Army of sixty Horse, at nine or ten a Clock at Night: They forced their way through the Body of the *Indians*, and Fired a pace on them, and in two Hours time wholly Routed the *Indians* thence, killing several. Thus deliverance was wrought by a mighty Hand for them, when they had no outward reason to expect any.

During the time these People kept themselves in that House, two Women were safely delivered of two Sons apiece, who in a Months time brought them all themselves on foot to *Boston*, where they were plentifully relieved out of the Church Stock there.

There are also another sort of *Indians*, (best know to the Commonalty of *Boston*) by the name of Mr. *Elliot's Indians*, or Captain *Guggins Indians*.

This Mr. *Elliot*, you must understand, is the Man that hath by his own great Labour and Study, invented the way of Printing the *Indian Language*, and hath also perfectly Translated the whole Bible, with the Singing Psalms in Meeter; the Assemblies Catechism; the Praquise of Piety, into the *Indian Language*; as also Written several Books, very profitable for understanding the Grounds of Christian Religion: For which Pains and Labour, he deserves Honour from all such who are Well-wishers to things of the like Nature, whose Name will never Die in *New-England*.

A Specimen of his Translation of the Bible into the *Indian Language* is as followeth.

Isaiah,

Isaiah, Chap. 23. Ver. 1, 2, 3.

OO Weanun Tyre. OOnook
kenaa Tershühe kuhtoo-
nogquog, newutche mahchimoo, newaj
matta wetuwoniuneog, waune petut-
teann: wurch Chittunne ohkert nag
wehtauwahuoneau.

2. Chequnappek wadohkeogish mu-
nohanehtu, ken, Zidone anaqishae-
nuog neg quoshkodteacheg keitoh, ke-
numwamechumuhkonukquog.

3. Kah nashpe mithe nippeash, wuf-
kanuem Sihor, seput kepenumoonk ne
wutte shegenoom, kah noh wutohtimo-
inne ahhut kodtauwompatimuk.

THe burden of Tyre. How ye ships
of Tarshish, for it is laid waste,
so that there is no house, no entering
in: From the land of Chistim it is
revealed to them.

2. Be still ye Inhabitants of the
Isle, thou whom the Merchants of
Zidon that pass over the Sea, have
replenished.

3. And by great waters the seed of
Sihor, the harvest of the River is her
revenue, and she is a Mart of Na-
tions.

This Capt. in *Guggins*, is a Captain and Justice of Peace at *Cambridg*:
He receives Thirty Pound *per annum* from the *English*, to sit as Judge among
the *Indians*, to Judge any difference (not Capital) among themselves, or
between them and the *English*.

Of these *Indians* thus distinguished, it may not be amiss to give a brief
Account, in its proper place.

Now it falls in Course, to think on what is done in the Field on both
Sides.

On *Thursday* the 5th of *August*, being Lecture-day at *Boston*, was ordered by
the Old Church (of which the Governour is a Member) to be observed as a
Fast by that Church, which accordingly was done: And at the Contribution
was then Collected Sixty Nine Pound, which was for the distressed Fami-
lies Relief. And on that very day was Captain *Hutchisons* Company so de-
feated: Which thing was taken especial Notice of, by all those who desire
to see the Hand of God in such sad Providences, which did occasion ano-
ther Fast to be kept, by Mr. *Mathers* Church, at the North Meeting-house
the *Wednesday* following.

On *Wednesday*, the 12th of *August*, was appointed a Fast for Mr. *Ma-
ther's* Church, which was duly observed; that day being a Court day for
the Council, no Magistrate was there, yet notwithstanding there was ga-
thered at the Contribution sixty eight Pound.

Mr. *Mather* in his Sermon, took occasion too in speaking of the Benefit
of Communion with God, to tell us that there are in this Colony seventy
nine gathered Churches, and that to this day the *Indians* had not done any
Damage to any thing that belonged to any of the Places where these
Churches were.

August coming on, we have now from all Parts raised more Men, so that
there are now in the Field in several places, six hundred Horse and Foot:
Most of the Army were not far from the *Swamp* wherein King *Philip* with
all his People were; they resolved to compass it, which they did once: And
in their second Encounter, forced King *Philip* with all his Retinue out of

the *Samp*, and pursued them; in their pursuit they killed his Lievetenant-General, with about twenty (that they saw of his Men, and the *English* had not the loss of one Man, but two wounded. We having all this while a Party of *Unkn's Indians* in the Field on our side.

About the 15th of *August*, Captain *Moseley* with sixty Men, Met with a company, judged about three hundred *Indians*, in a plain place where few Trees were, and on both sides preparations were making for a Battle; all being ready on both sides to fight, Captain *Moseley* plucked off his Periwig, and put it into his Breeches, because it should not hinder him in fighting. As soon as the *Indians* saw that, they fell a Howling and Yelling most hideously, and said, *Umh, umh me no stawmerre fight Engis mon, Engis mon get two hed, Engis mon got two hed, if me cut off un hed, he got noder, a put on beder as dis*, with such like words in broken *English*, and away they all fled and could not be overtaken, nor seen any more afterwards. About a Week after this, Capt. *Moseley* took two *Indians*, the Father and his Son, and willing to Examine them both apart, proceeded thus: Took the old Man and bound him to a Tree, after he was so bound, he sent away the Son by a File of Men out of sight; the old Man there confest he was a *Praying Indian*, and that he was only hunting for Deer thereabouts; but said, that his Son was one of those Men that wounded Captain *Hutchison*: So then, after they had pumped him as much as they could, they fired a Gun with no Bullet in it over his Head, untied him, and sent him another way with a File out of sight; then brought they his Son, bound him in like manner, they telling him that they had shot his Father, and would shoot him also, if he would not confest what he was, and what he knew: He fairly told them, that he was a *Praying Indian*, but his Father made him go with him to the *Nipmoog Indians*, and that there they shot three or four times apiece; whereupon they then brought the old Man and tyed him to his Son, and Examined them together; at length they confest they were both among the *Nipmoogs*, and that the Son did wound Captain *Hutchison*; after their Examination, they were both shot to Death.

In this same Week, King *Philips* Men had taken a young Lad alive about fourteen Years old, and bound him to a Tree two nights and two days, intending to be Merry with him the Next day, and that they would Roast him alive to make sport with him; but God over-night, touched the heart of one *Indian*, so that he came and loosed him, and bid him *run Grande* (i. e. run Apace) and by that means he escaped.

Toward's the latter end of *August*, Captain *Moseley* took eight *Indians* alive, and sent them Prisoners to *Boston*, who were put in Prison there; these were of the Number of Mr. *Eliot's Indians*; (as also many of those *Indians* that were Shipt off by Captain *Sprague*, for the *Straits* and *Cales*) these Men were at several times tryed for their Lives, and condemned to Die: Mean time Mr. *Eliot*, and Captain *Guggins*, pleaded so very hard for the *Indians*, that the whole Council knew not what to do about them. They hearkened to Mr. *Eliot* for his Gravity, Age, and Wisdom, and also for that he hath been the chief Instrument that the Lord hath made use of, in Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen; And was their Teacher, till such time that some *Indians* were brought upon in the University to supply his place. But for Captain *Guggins*, why such a wise Council as they

they, should be so over-born by him, cannot be judged otherwise then because of his daily troubling them with his Impertinences and multitudinous Speeches, in so much that it was told him on the Bench, by † a very worthy Person there present, that he ought rather to be Confined among his *Indians*, than to sit on the Bench, † *Cap. Oliver*. his taking the *Indians* part so much hath made him a By-word both among Men and Boys. But so it was, that by one, and two at a time, most of these eight *Indians*, (and four more sent afterwards on the same account) were let loose by night, which so Exasperated the Commonalty, that about the 10th of September, at nine a Clock at night, there gathered together about forty Men (some of note) and came to the House of Captain *James Oliver*; two or three of them went into his Entry to desire to speak with him, which was to desire him to be their Leader, and they should joyn together and go break open the Prison, and take one *Indian* out thence and Hang him: Captain *Oliver* hearing their request, took his Cane and cudgelled them stoutly, and so for that time dismissed the Company; which had he but in the least countenanced, it might have been accompanied with ill Events in the end. Immediately Captain *Oliver* went and acquainted Mr. *Ting* his Neighbour, (a Justice of Peace) and they both went the next Morning and acquainted the Governour, who thank'd Captain *Oliver* for what he had done last night, but this rested not here: For the Commonalty were so enraged against Mr. *Elliot*, and Captain *Guggins* especially, that Captain *Guggins* said on the Bench, that he was afraid to go along the streets; the answer was made, you may thank your self; however an Order was issued out for the Execution of that one (notorious above the rest) *Indian*, and accordingly he was led by a Rope about his Neck to the Gallows; when he came there, the Executioners (for there were many) flung one end over the Post, and so hoisted him up like a Dog, three or four times, he being yet half alive, and half dead; then came an *Indian*, a Friend of his, and with his Knife made a hole in his Breast to his Heart, and sucked out his Heart-blood: Being asked his reason therefore; his answer, *Umb, umb, um*, Me stronger as I was before, me be so strong as me and he too, he be ver strong Man fore he die.

Thus with the Dog-like-death (good enough) of one poor Heathen, was the Peoples Rage laid in some measure, but in a short time it began to work (not without Cause enough). About the beginning of September, Captain *Hinkman* was sent out Commander of one hundred Men, and were to meet together at *Roxbury* Meeting-House-yard, when they were there, ready to March, they all unanimously resolved not to go with him, but if Captain *Oliver* would go, they would go gladly; whereupon the Council sent for him Home, and sent Captain *Lake* in his room.

On *wednesday*, August 25. was observed a Fast at *Charles-Town*, where-to several of *Boston* went, there was gathered that day Seventy eight Pound.

King *Philip* now beinning to want Money (having a Coat made all of *Wampameag*, (i.e. *Indian* Money) cuts his Coat to pieces, and distributes it plentifully among the *Nipmoo* *Sachems* and others, as well to the Eastward as Southward, and all round about. This gives occasion to sus-

peet that the *Narragansets* may also be Bribed, who are out on our side, in that they follow not Orders to pursue King *Philip* effectually. Captain *Lathrop*, and Captain *Beers*, being at *Hadly*, and there hearing of an *Indian* Cattle not far thence, they marched with an Hundred and eighty *Souldiers* thither, who required the *Indians* to surrender their Armes; the *Indians* told Captain *Beers*, that they would the next Morning. But the Captains with their Men soon made themselves Masters thereof, forcing them into a *Swamp*, having killed nine or ten, they Retreated.

By this time the Town of *Deerfield* begins to be in danger: Whereupon Captain *Beers* with eighty Men went to bring away the People, the Inhabitants thereof. The *Indians* having Burnt twenty five Houses; in their way, they were met with by a parcel of *Indians* of about a Hundred and fifty, which the *English* got the better of, killing neer Forty *Indians*, having lost but four or five *Englishmen*: But immediately there did appear the greatest Body that hath at one time been seen by the *English*, and fell upon Captain *Beers*, immediately killing him and sixty five of his Men, and fifteen escaped; these fifteen ran to Captain *Moseley*, who then was about nine or ten Miles off, he came with his sixty Men, and gave the whole Body of the *Indians* Battel (judged about one thousand two hundred) for three Hours; whereupon after having killed several of the *Indians*, he was forced to Retreat, and continued Fighting for all the time that he and his Men were Retreating nine Miles; Captain *Moseley* lost out of his Company nine, and thirteen wounded. The next day they come up again; the *Indians* were gone, they had stript the dead Men of all their Clothes and Arms, and Horses; amongst which dead, was one who had life in him, and was found by a Friend *Indian*, he took him up and said, *Umb, umb poo Ingismon, mee save yow life, mee take yow to Captain Moseley*; he carries him fifteen Miles the day after to Captain *Moseley*, and now this Man is well again and in good health.

Immediately Orders were taken at *Boston* for the sending out more Relief, as many as to make up Captain *Moseleys* Company an Hundred compleat, were forthwith sent away: They are sitting out an Hundred more from *Connetficot*, under the Command of Major *Treat*, and Captain *Whiting* the Minister of *Hartford*.

September 10, Eight *Indians* came to *Boston* from *Ninnicroft*, in an Embassy; having a Certificate from Captain *Smith* an *Englishman*, that hath a large Estate thereabouts: They dispatched their Business, and had another Pass, tied at the end of a Stick, that *Englishmen* may see it afar off. They were going out of Town a back way, two Men met them; and seized on him that had the Pass, these two Men were Brothers, and this *Indian* had been among King *Philips* *Indians*, and these two Men Swore in Court, that that was the Man that killed their Brother, they knew him; whereupon two days after his Trial and Confession, he was Hanged like the other.

September 23. About ten at night we had an Allarm given us, and before eleven we had one Thousand two Hundred Men in Armes, and dismissed by twelve that night: The occasion was, one of the Watch was Drunk about thirty Miles off at *Mendham*, and he fired a Gun, so it came to *Boston*, the next morning he paid ten Shillings, and sat some hours in the

Stocks

Stocks for his being Drunk, and afterwards had twenty Lashes for giving a false Allarm.

On the 28th day of *August*, happened here at eleven a Clock at night, a most violent Storm of Wind and Rain, the like was never known before; it blew up many Ships together that they Bulged one another, some up towards *Cambridge*, some to *Muddy-River*, doing much hurt to very many; also it broke down many Wharffs, and blew down some Houses thereupon. The *Indians* afterwards reported that they had caused it by their *Pawwaw*, (i. e. worshipping the Devil). They farther say, That as many *Englishmen* shall Die, as the Trees have by this Wind been blown down in the Woods: But these Heathenish notions are consonant to their barbarous Crueltie, and ought to be valued accordingly, by all who own any thing superiour to it or them.

Several Men, some whereof are *Quakers*, will not go out on Command, and for their disobedience thereunto, are forced to run the Gantelop.

About the 15th of *September*, the Authority of *Boston* sent a Party to *Ninnicroft*, to require him to come to *Boston*, to treat concerning the delivery *Squaw Sachem*: He sent word he would come, provided he might be safely returned back; Captain *Smith* living near him, offered himself, Wife and Children, and Estate, as Hostages therefore.

Ninnicroft seeing this, resolved to send his Eldest Son thither (he himself being very aged) so away they came, bringing Captain *Smith* with them; when they came to *Roxbury*, they sent word to *Boston* they were come, and desired to know if they might have admittance into *Boston*: Word was sent them, that they should be very welcome. In order thereto, Captain *James Oliver*, and Captain *Clark*, were ordered with six Files of Muskets a piece to meet on the Neck, to conduct them into Town. The *Indians* meeting these Captains, thought that they were all to Die immediately; some were for running away, and some not, but Captain *Smith* being with them, endeavored to pacifie them as well as he could. When they met, they opened to the Right and Left, and gave them three Volleys, and so Guarded them to the Governours House. The next Morning this *Sagamore* with all his Retinue, went to Captain *Olivers* House, to give him hearty thanks for Yesterdays kindness, in his conducting them safe to Town.

The Council sat every day during their abode in *Boston*, until they came to an Agreement: The *Narragansets* by degrees, came to this Agreement, That they were to deliver the *Squaw Sachem* within so many days at *Boston*; and the League of Peace was then by them confirmed, which was much to the general satisfaction; but yet many had hard thoughts of them, fearing they will at last prove Treacherous: They were dismissed out of Town in safety, according to their desire.

The Governour and Council seeing, and seriously considering the Misery that many had already undergone, and that the Countrey was like to be in, Issued out this following Order for a Solemn Fast all over the Colony; which was performed with a very great shew of outward Penitence, and (no question) with much inward Affection by very many: The Governour himself beginning the duty of the Day, with a most heavenly Prayer.

AT A
C O U N C I L

Held at BOSTON, Sept. 17. 1675.

IT pleased the HOLY GOD (all whose Works are Truth, and his ways Judgment) for our sins whereby he hath been provoked, in special by the under-valuation of our pleasant things; great unthankfulness for, and manifold abuses of our wonderful Peace, and the Blessings of it in this good Land, which the Lord hath given us; all entertainment of the Ministry of the precious Gospel of Peace: Leaving our first-Love, dealing falsely in the Covenant of the Lord our God: The Apostacy of many from the Truth unto Heresies, and pernicious Errors; Great Formality, inordinate Affection, and sinful Conformity to this present evil vain world: And (beside many horrid and scandalous Sins breaking forth among us, for which we have cause to be greatly humbled before the Lord) our great unsensibleness of the displeasure of the Lord in suffering these Abominations to be perpetrated, together with our Carnal Security, and unquietness under the Judgments of God upon us; our abiding very much unreformed, notwithstanding all warnings and Chastisements, whereby the Lord hath been, and is still debating with us; We having greatly incensed him to stir up many Adversaries against us, not only Abroad, but also at our own Doors, (causing the heathen in this wilderness to be as thorns in our sides, who have formerly been, and might still be, a wall unto us therein; and others also to become a Scourge unto us) the Lord himself also more immediately Afflicting us by Diseases, whereof so many Children in some of our Towns have died this Summer. His not going forth with our Armies
as

as in former times, but giving up many of our Brethren to the Mouth of the devouring Sword, yea, shewing himself Angry with the Prayers of his People: Threatning us also with scarcity of Provision and other Calamities, especially if this present War with the barbarous Heathen should continue: And that the Lord of Hosts himself withdraw not the Commission he hath given to the Sword, and other Judgments to prevail against us.

The Governour and Council of this Jurisdiction therefore (being under the Sense of these evils, and also of the distressed State of the rest of the Colonies confederate with our selves, and of the Churches of Christ in other parts of the Christian world, in this day of Trouble, Rebukes, and Blasphemy; and fearing the sad Issue thereof, unless the Lord help us with our whole Heart, and not feignedly, to turn unto himself) Do Appoint, and Order the seventh day of the next Month, to be a Day of Publick Humiliation, with Fasting and Prayer, throughout this whole Colony; that we may set our selves sincerely to seek the Lord, rending our Hearts, and not our Garments before him, and pursue the same with a thorough Reformation of what ever hath been, or is an Image of Jealousie before the Lord, to offend the Eyes of his Glory; if so be, the Lord may turn from his fierce Anger, that we perish not. We do therefore require all the Inhabitants of this Jurisdiction to forbear Servile Labour upon that Day, and that they apply themselves respectively to observe the same, as is Appointed.

By the Council.

Edward Rawson, Secr.

On the 1st of *October*, News came to *Boston*, that the *Indians* had Burnt the Farm-house of Major *Pinchon*, situate near *Springfield*, and killed much Cattel, and Burnt much Corn, which occasioned his Son to abide still in *Boston* (he being before provided to go for *London*, with Capt. *John Walley* in the *Johns Adventure*, Mr. *Pinchon's* one Ship): It is judged that Major *Pinchon's* dammage may amount to eleven or twelve hundred Pound *Sterling*. This day also came the News to Mr. *Purchas*, that his House and Goods were Burnt, his Wife and Children kill'd; the latter proved false: He was also bound in Capt. *Walley* for *London*, but remained at *Boston* for some time, in order to the settling his Family there. His Loss likewise amounted to above a thousand Pound *Sterling*.

On the 12th of *October*, a Body of *Indians* came to *Springfield*, who immediately fired the Town, and consumed thirty two Houses, and almost as many Barns, with their Corn and Hay.

The *Indians* that did this Mischief, were a company of those sort called *Praying Indians*, about forty in number, that alwayes dwelt near to *Springfield*, and at that time were confined to their Town and a mile about it; but for their usual Civility sake, were permitted daily to have Converse with the Town, about what Business they had, and at mid-night they did their Exploit. The Neighbouring Towns hearing it, and that it was done by them, Rose without any Command or Leader, and slew all of them they could find, which was about thirty.

Likewise tidings came this day from the *Eastward*, that they have killed twenty Men within this ten days; wherefore here is this 20th of *October*, marched forty Men out of *Boston*, for their Relief.

The *Narragansets* we fear more and more every day, will be perfidious to us, the time being past that they should have delivered *Squaw Sachem* at *Boston*. Our Feares are the more encreased, as well in that we understand several of them appear up and down in Arms; however here is a *Levie* now coming out for a thousand *Englishmen* to wait on them, which we hope may reduce them to good order, as well as recover *Squaw Sachem* out of their hands; which if she be but taken by the *English*, her Lands will pay more then all the Charge we have been at in this unhappy War.

October 28. This day by advice from *Hatfield*, we have this particular Account of what happened there.

On *Wednesday*, the 19th of *October*, a party of *Indians* about seven Miles off *Hatfield* in the Woods, made several great Fires, to make the *English* think they were there, but as soon as ever they had set fire to the Wood, they came directly towards *Hatfield*, and about two Miles from *Hatfield* they lay in Bushes by the way side undiscoverable, thinking to cut off the *English* in their way to the Fires: About Noon, they of *Hatfield* sent ten Horsemens well armed, to Scout out and see what is the matter in the Woods; and in their way, the *Indians* at once shot down nine of the ten, and the other returned to *Hatfield* to carry the news: Capt. *Samuel Moseley* being then not far from thence, with sixty Men, was immediately sent for, who presently came. By four a Clock, there were come into the Town above seven hundred *Indians* armed, and immediately set Fire in three places to the Town, but by care was soon quenched; Capt. *Moseley* presently engaged five hundred of these *Indians*, whilst two hundred and more other *Indians*

were

were at the other end of the Town endeavouring to Fire it, There was also another Captain, with about sixty Men not far off, who hearing the Guns, came immediately thither and set on the other Party of two hundred and odd; but two *English* Captains soon joyned together, and they had a Fight with those seven hundred and odd *Indians*, for near two Hours time, till they could see no longer; in this Fight we lost only three Men, and we judge we may have killed above an hundred *Indians*, we forced the rest in great disorder to run away, we forced them over a large River, who in their Swimming over, lost all their Arms and Ammunition, and several were Drowned, as was seen the next day. This Fight doth much discourage them, and encourage our *English*: there were ten Men wounded of ours in the Fight, but none Mortally we hope.

Care now istaken to satisfie the (reasonable) desires of the Commonalty, concerning Mr. *Elliot's Indians*, and Capt. *Guggins Indians*.

They that wear the name of *Praying Indians*, but rather (as Mr. *Hezekiah Usher* termed *Prying-Indians*) they have made Preys of much *English* Blood, but now they are all reduced to their several Confinements; which is much to a general Satisfaction in that respect.

Dated from Boston, Novemb. 10. 1675.

POSTSCRIPT.

SIR,

I Have here enclosed you as large an Account as I can at present of the State of this Wilderness, in respect to the Heathens: I must confess, I was the willingest to take a little the more Pains in the Collecting thereof, for the sakes of those with you, who wish us well. Which if it may answer its intended end therein, the Labour in Writing will be well bestowed. You may expect more from me as there is occasion, mean vvhile I am,

Sir,

Your Friend and Servant.

Psal. 80. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

FINIS.

There was a large number of people present at the meeting, and the speaker was well received. The meeting was held in the large hall of the hotel, and the speaker was well received. The meeting was held in the large hall of the hotel, and the speaker was well received.

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1910-11-17 2.80.30

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A Continuation Of the STATE of NEW-ENGLAND;

Being a Farther ACCOUNT of the

Indian Warr,

And of the Engagement betwixt the Joynt Forces
of the United *English* Collonies and the *Indians*, on the
19th. of *December* 1675. With the true Number of the
Slain and Wounded, and the Transactions of the *English*
Army since the said Fight. With all other Passages that
have there Hapned from the 10th. of *November*, 1675. to the
8th. of *February* 167².

Together with an Account of the intended Rebellion
of the *Negroes* in the *Barbadoes*.

Licensed March 27. 1676. *Henry Oldenburg.*



LONDON, Printed by T.M. for Dorman Newman, at the Kings Armes in
the Poultrey, 1676.

A
Collection
of
NEW-ENGLAND;

AND
THE
WEST-INDIES.

IN
THE
WEST-INDIES.

ERRATA.

Page 1. line 9. read *Nipmet*, *ibid.* l. 26. r. *Original*, pag. 6. l. the last. r. *Wigwams*, p. 7. l. 7. r. *December*, p. 13. l. 11. r. *Wigwams*, p. 14. l. 1. r. *went home*, *ibid.* l. 10. r. *incommoded*.



B O S T O N,

February the 9th. 1675.

S I R,



Y last to you was of the 10th. of *November* past, (which, in regard we have had much *Westerly* Winds since) I hope ere this time you have received; according to the best Information I had or could procure, I made bold to acquaint you with sundry Passages, that before the date thereof, came to pass amongst us: I also sent you two of our Orders in Print by Order of the Council here; The one for the Confinement of our *Neetop* (i. e. *Friend*), Indians, the other for a general Fast throughout this Colony: By the one you may see the great Care our Authority hath, as well to make a distinction visible, betwixt our Friends the *Christian Indians*, and our Enemies the *Heathens*, as also, to secure the one from injuries, and to lay the other open, and make them liable to the hand of Justice: By the other you may see what service of the immediate hand of God upon us our Magistrates have; and truly *Sir*, we have great cause to bless the Lord for that we have such Magistrates and Councillers that we are so well assured do aime at the Glory of God, and the peace and welfare of his people in this Wilderness; that however the mighty hand of God is lifted up upon us, and he hath given Commission to the Sword to destroy, yet we are well satisfied there is nothing wanting that lyeth within the reach of their wisdom or strength: Wherefore in the midst of our troubles we comfort our selves in this, that we are satisfied they do what in them lyeth: I hope in some short time I may hear of your receipt thereof.

Sir, In my last I also gave you (at first) an Account of the Reasons of the Rise and Origin of these unhappy Wars, in which, my Information was not so perfect, but that there was somewhat amiss; although, at that time, the Account thereof was generally receiv'd, and the alteration is not much, only in some few particular circumstances: Wherefore, that you might be the

more certain thereof, I shall give you an account whereinI missed; Thus: About six years since one *Sosoman*, (an *Indian*-Schollar and Minister) having spent some years in the Study of Divinity, being by that time judged capable of Preaching the Gospel, was by the Authority of *Plymouth* sent to Preach to King *Philip*, he with some seeming-kind of Devotion, heard him for a while at several times; and however his Zeal was in outward appearance, yet all that time, and a good while before, he, with several of his own men, had a Conspiracy to cut off the *English* thereabouts, and scrupled not to make the business known to *Sosoman*, as supposing he might be of great use to him, in the carrying on that bloody design; whereupon this *Sosoman* soon after makes this thing known to the Governor of *New-Plymouth-Colony*, *Josiah Winslow* Esq; King *Philip* suspecting he either would divulge, or had already made known this secret to the *English*, took Council to kill this *Sosoman*; wherefore in order thereunto, one day, as he sat fishing by a River-side, two or three *Indians* came and barbarously Murthered him in the place; whereupon, as soon as the Governor and Council of *Plymouth* heard thereof, sent and took the said Murtherers; as also a small Party went to King *Philip* and brought him and most of his chief men to *Plymouth*, and there Examined them, and had several meetings in Consultation about the business; but King *Philip* behaved himself very uncivilly (like a Heathen,) however due proof could not be produced against him, and he nor his Men not having yet shed any *English* Blood after his entering into a League of Peace with the *English*, was dismissd; only the Murtherers after a legal Condemnation were Hanged. Here lies the occasion of our present difference, which I have made bold to acquaint you of.

Sir, Towards the close of my last to you, I gave you an Account of what was done at *Hatfield* the 19th. of *Octob.* last; in which Fight the Heathens were so put to it, that they were forced to go to their last refuge, that is, the *Narragansets*, who I wrote you word we feared every day more and more would prove perfidious to us; wherefore the Authority of the United Colonies having Intelligence that King *Philip* with his whole retinue, as well Women and Children, &c. did harbor themselves under the protection of *Ninicroft*, who is the King of the *Narragansets*, as also hearing that that same *Sachem*, that came to *Boston* about the end of *September* last, (being *Ninicroft's* Eldest Son) is since Married to the *Squam Sachem*; which Marriage doth signifie a near Alliance: and also seeing that what that *Sachem* did agree unto with our Authority, when in *Boston*, is not at all regarded by them, (for that *Sachem* sent word when he came home into his own Country, that *Ninicroft* would not agree to what he had done:) these things so falling out near the same time, put our Authority then in Council upon some necessity of finding out a speedy way to remedy the same. But notwithstanding their perfidiousness hitherto, yet about three weeks after, five *Sachems* came together from *Ninicroft* to *Boston*, and engaged that our Enemies, entertained by them, should be delivered up instantly; but nothing being done of what they promised, the Commissioners of the United Colonies, sitting in Council here, (the several considerations here exprest, with others moveing them thereto) in the first place published this following Remonstrance (here inserted *verbatim*) and ordered a Body of Souldiers, Horse

Horse and Foot to march hence; in order thereunto; on the 10th. of this Instant *December*, six Companies of Foot and Horse marched hence unto *Seaconck*: The number of the Souldiers were thus; Of *Massachusetts* and *Plimouth* Collonies 700. Foot and 200. Horse, and *Connecticut* Collony having 300. Foot and 100. Horse ready to meet them at *New London*, whereof Governour *Josiah Winslow* is gone out General: From *Massachusetts* Collony is gone out in Command, Major *Appleton* of *Ipswich*, Captain *James Oliver*, Captain *Samuel Moseley*, and Capt. *Nath. Davenport* of *Boston*, Capt. *Johnson* of *Roxbury*, Capt. *Gardner* of *Salem*, and Capt. *Thomas Prentice*, Capt. of the Horse. These were Commanders of those seven Companies that marched hence. The 16th. Instant we had advice from them, that the Enemy had burnt Mr. *Jeremiah Balls* House at *Narragansett*, and killed 18. Men, Women, and Children that were in it, and that they had taken 55. *Indians*, and killed 10. more, and burnt 150. Wigwams with the loss of four of our Men, and as many wounded. This exploit was performed by Capt. *Prentice*, a Capt. of the Horse.

The weatlier now being extreame cold, having both Frost and Snow in most places two foot, in many places three foot deep, we have as yet had nothing like to a Field Battel with the *Indians*, save that Fight we had at *Hatfield*, of which I gave you an Account of in my last, until these Souldiers went out last; since which time, by several Posts coming daily thence, as also by private Letters, I have this Account of this Fight in particular.

On *Saturday* the 19th. Instant, the General Mustered up the whole Army in *November*, as before; having with them three Ministers, viz. Mr. *Dudley*, Mr. *Buckley*, and Mr. *Samuel Nowel*, at Capt. *Smiths* House, (the same Capt. *Smith* I told you in my last, that came to *Boston* with *Ninnicrofs* Eldest Son a *Sachem*) whose dwelling is about four miles off the *Narragansetts* dwellings, and is now the strongest Garrison in those parts) and having given orders for a march, according to discretion, marched towards the *Narragansetts* Country (or Town) where finding no *Indians*, they were at a stand, not knowing which way to go in pursuit of the *Indians*; but however during their stay, their Capt. *Prentice*, with his Company discovered some place under ground, wherein was Indian-Corn laid up in store by them; this encouraged them to look farther; whereupon in their search they found several good quantities of that grain in like manner, which afterwards was conveyed to the Garrison. In the Afternoon of that *Saturday*, some of the Souldiers accidentally espied an *Indian* alone, whom they took and carried to the General, who upon his refusal to answer to those questions demanded, was ordered to be Hanged forthwith; whereupon the *Indian* to save his life, told them where the whole body of the *Indians* were together, as well King *Philip*, and all other Confederate *Sagamores* and *Sachems* with their whole retinue, as also the whole body of the *Narragansetts*, being joyned all in a body in *November*, about 4500. *Indian* men, besides Wives and Children: Whereupon, keeping this *Indian* for their Guide, they having provisions with them, marched all night, the *Indians* being then 16. Miles distant from them, and that Night there fell a very hard Snow two or three foot deep, and with all an extreame hard Frost, so that some of our Men were frozen in their hands and feet, and thereby disabled for Service:

The next day, about Noon, they come to a large Swamp, which by reason of the Frost all the Night before, they were capable of going over (which else they could not have done) they forthwith in one body entered the said Swamp; and in the midst thereof was a piece of firm Land, of about three or four Acres of ground, whereon the *Indians* had built a kind of a Fort, being Palisad'd round, and within that a clay Wall, as also felled down abundance of Trees to lay quite round the said Fort, but they had not quite finished the said work: The General placed Capt. *Moseley* in the Front, to enter the Fort, and the rest of the Companies were placed according to disposition: In their march they met with three *Indians* sent out as Scouts, whom they shot dead at sight thereof: as soon as ever the *Indians* saw our Army coming, they shot as fast as ever they could, and so our Men did the like. Before our Men could come up to take possession of the Fort, the *Indians* had shot three Bullets through Capt. *Davenport*, whereupon he bled extremely, and immediately called for his Lieutenant, Mr. *Edward Ting*, and committed the charge of the Company to him, and desired him to take care of his Gun, and deliver it according to order, and immediately died in the place; his Company were extremely grieved at his death, in regard he was so courteous to them; for he being Commander of that Company, belonging to *Cambridge* and *Watertown*, &c. was a Stranger to most of them; and at the time that he came to take possession of his Company, he made a very civil speech to them, and also gave them free liberty to choose their Sergeants themselves, which pleased them very well, and accordingly did so; and it is very probable the *Indians* might think that Capt. *Davenport* was the General, because he had a very good Buff Suit on at that time, and therefore might shoot at him.

In a short time our Forces entred the Fort, Captain *Moseley* being in the Front, the *Indians* knowing him very well, many directed their shot to him, as he afterwards told the General that he believed he saw 50. aim at him: As soon as he and they had entred the Fort, he espied a heap of above 50. *Indians* lay dead in a corner, which the *Indians* had gathered together; as soon as ever our Men had entred the Fort, the *Indians* fled, our men killed many of them, as also of their Wives and Children, amongst which an Indian Black-Smith (the only man amongst them) that fitted their Guns and Arrow-heads; and amongst many more Houses burnt his, as also demolished his Forge, and carried away his Tools; they fought with the *Indians*, and pursued them so long as was advantageous to them; then the General gave order to sound a Retreat, which was done according to order. The Retreat was no sooner beaten, and the Soldiers were in a Marching posture, before they were got all out of the Fort, a thousand fresh *Indians* set on our Men, but in an hours time the *Indians* were forced to Retreat and Flie: Our Men, as near as they can judge, may have killed about 600. Indian Men, besides Women and Children: Many more *Indians* were killed which we could have no account of, by reason that they would carry away as many dead *Indians* as they could. Our men before they had been set on by the fresh *Indians*, had set fire to most of the Waggon in and about the Fort (which were near 1000. in all,) how many

ny were burnt down they could not tell positively, only thus; That they Marched above three miles from the Fort by the light of the Fires. Here is an Account of the number of *English*-men slain by the *Indians* in this Engagement.

A List of the Number of the *English* Slain and Wounded in the Battel with the *Indians* on the 19th. of November, 1675.

Of the *Massachusetts*.

In the Company of	Slain.	Wounded
Major <i>Appleton</i>	2	22
Capt. <i>Moseley's</i>	9	10
Capt. <i>Oliver's</i>	5	10
Capt. <i>Johnson's</i>	3	11
Capt. <i>Gardner's</i>	7	11
Capt. <i>Davenport's</i>	4	15
	30	79

Wounded, whereof some are since dead.

Of *Connecticut*.

Major <i>Treat's</i> Company	20
Capt. <i>Sealey's</i>	20
Capt. <i>Marshall's</i>	14
Capt. <i>Waite's</i>	17
	71

Of *Plymouth*.

Capt. <i>Bradford's</i>	20
Capt. <i>Corum's</i>	
Troopers	02
Loft in the Woods	05
	27

Captains Slain.

Capt. *Davenport*
 Capt. *Johnson*
 Capt. *Gardner*
 Capt. *Marshall*
 Capt. *Gallop*, who Commanded
Uncas's *Indians*.

Wounded.

Captain *Bradford* Shot in the
 Eye.
 Captain *Sealy* Mortally as is
 feared.
 Captain *Mason*
 Captain *White*.

Lieutenants Wounded.

Lieut. *Savage*.
 Lieut. *Ting*.
 Lieut. *Swan*.
 Lieut. *Upham*.
 Wounded and Slain in all 207.

We wanting good Accomodation for our Wounded men, our General ordered them to be removed to *Road-Island*, where they have good Quarters provided, and care taken for their Recovery.

Nineget the old *Sachem* of the *Narragansetts*, hath lately, with a small Party of *Indians* separated himself from the rest of his People, disowning their Actions, and all that joyn with King *Philip*, and professes himself a true Friend to the *English* Interest.

It

It may not be amiss to acquaint you that the Night before the Fight was, and all that day, and the night after, there fell such an extraordinary Snow that the like hath not been known for many years; and in regard that we had no Post come from our Army for 4. or 5. days, many fears arose amongst us that our men were lost either by the Enemy, or the Snow, which made many an heart-ake amongst us: But so it was, that which we feared would spoil us, did very much disable the Enemy; for we having burnt down almost all their Wigwams, as also all their Corn that we could find, they thereby have less shelter and less subsistence left them, which misery of theirs is much aggravated by that great Snow. The Fight being over, our men Retreated to Mr. Smith's House, where the Noble General gave Order that the Wounded and Sick should first of all be cared for, which was done accordingly; and that they might have the better Accomodation in the House, the General himself lay in a Barn belonging to the said House. Care is now taken to raise a 1000. men more to attend the General, which will suddenly march; what the issue will be the Lord knows.

King Philip supposing that Hatfield, a Town on Connecticut-River, was very thin of men, he drew together 7 or 800. of his Indians, among which they had several Horses, and suddenly entered the Town on the 19th. of October, 1675. which after they had set on Fire in three places, they divided themselves into two bodies, and began to act several Cruelties on the Inhabitants: The English by their diligence soon quenched the fires, and making up a body of 200. men, most of which were newly come into the Town, they fell on the Indians with a great deal of fury, and after two hours Fight, compelled the Indians to leave the Town with more haste than they entered; the English having slain about 100. Indians, with very little loss to themselves, pursued the rest to the River-side, where many were drowned that could not swim to the farther side. After this Fight, Philip and his Indians fled to the Narragansetts, which caused the Counsel of the Massachusetts to publish in Print this Remonstrance before spoken of.

To



To our Brethren and Friends, the Inhabitants of the
Colony of the *Massachusetts*.

Although you cannot be Ignorant, how studious this Government hath been to preserve Peace in this Colony, and hath taken up and Compromised diverse Quarrels that have Risen between our Selves; our Neighbours, & the *Indians*; And thereby at several times prevented those Calamities wherewith we are now Pressed: Yet to satisfie you that the same Mind, and the same Endeavours are continued in the present Government, we have thought it necessary to let you understand the Rise and Progress of our present Troubles; with our endeavours to have prevented the same.

In June last, we were Certified by our Friends and Confederates of *Plimouth*, that *Philip the Sachem* of *Mount-Hope* was in Arms, and had solicited all the *Indians* to joyn with him against the *English*; and withal, they desired our Assistance to Suppress him: which we by the Articles of Confederation could not deny, and therefore applied our selves to Raise some Force for their Assistance: but were still desirous to prevent a War with the *Indians*; and therefore upon a former Experience of a good Effect wrought upon the said *Philip*; we resolved to use the same means, viz. sending Messengers from hence to *Philip* to Treat with him, hoping of the like Issue, which upon the like case about four years since we by Gods good hand obtained. But our Messengers arriving at *Swanzy*, in their way towards *Philip*, found divers *English* Murthered on the Road, and were informed by the *English* there, of divers Hostilities of the *Indians*, which rendred our
C Desigu

Design and their Negotiation hopeles: Upon which they returned, & informed us as abovesaid. Whereupon our Forces began their march in Aid of our Friends at Plymouth; and having driven Philip from his Country, we being informed that the Narragansets harboured his Women, and aided him with men, we ordered our Souldiers to march to Narraganset, in order to keep them quiet, and prevent their succouring or harbouring the Enemy: Where, after some delay, they were dravon to consent to our demands, promising neither to entertain nor assist our Enemies which they since confirmed in a Treaty with the Commissioners of the Colonies; Further engaging that they would deliver all those of *Philip's* party, that upon his Rout near Scatoneck, or since, were fled to them; but have failed in every particular.

You may also take notice, That before any of our Souldiers marched to Mount-Hope, We were very careful to understand the state of the Nipnet-Indians. to prevent *Philip's* design, & secure those Indians, & therefore dispatched two Messengers well known to them, to certifie them of *Philip's* motion & of our desire to keep amity & friendship with them, according to the Covenants made with them long since, no ways Violated on our part. And by the said Messengers, received late returns from the most of them, being in 10. or 12. Plantations. Some of them pretended fear of us: For their further satisfaction (When our Forces were sent out against *Philip*) we to satisfy & secure them, sent them by Ephraim Curtice, a Declaration under the Publick Seal, that we had no design or intent to disturb them, or any other Indians that would remain in their Plantations peaceably: which Message & Messenger was evilly treated by many of them then Assembled, & the Messenger much endangered by the younger men and not with any satisfaction by their Sachems, as the Event shewed, though at that present more moderately received.

Soen

Soon after this dispatch, & before Philip flying from Pocasset, and march up towards the Nipnet Country, some of the said Nipnet-Indians Assaulted & slew divers of our people at Mendam; whereupon Captain Hutchinson with a small Guard, was sent up to the said Nipnet-Indians, (if possible to keep them quiet) who arriving at Quabaog, whereabouts was a Rendezvous of the Indians, and having sent to them, they promised to meet him in a certain place, whither he at the time repairing, found not the Indians; and being encouraged by the English of Quabaog, that the Indians were peaceable, &c. he advanced forward towards the place of the Indians Rendezvous to Treat them: But in the way, was by Ambuscado treacherously way-laid, by which himself, with several others were wounded and slain, the English of Quabaog immediately Assaulted, and the Town, except one house, totally destroyed; at which time, as we understand, Philip also with his broken party came up to the said Indians, & upon the first, or immediately before the arrival of the Forces, we sent up for the Relief of those of Quabaog, Philip and his whole crew retreated (as we then feared, and afterwards were informed) towards Connecticut-River, from whence Recruiting himself with Ammunition from Albany, and with men, partly from the treacherous Indians about Hatly and Springfield, to have prosecuted his first design to Ruine and destroy the English. And notwithstanding all the opposition of our Forces, hath done much mischief and spoil; and since the Repulse he received at Hatfield, withdrew into the Nipnet-Country, and since that (as we understand) towards the Narragansets, who we do conclude, have favoured, abetted, and assisted him therein; and by entertaining and harbouring our Enemies, have dealt falsely and perfidiously with us: Whereby we find our selves necessarily Engaged, with the Consent, Advice and Assistance of the rest of the Colonies, in a War with them,

as


as well as with *Philip*, unless they prevent the same by a timely Compliance and Performance, and Security for the future: for the managing and carrying on whercof, we hope for, and expect (as we have hitherto had) the Assistance of all his Majesties Subjects of this Colony in their respective Capacities, in the just Defence of the Glory of God, the Honour, Defence & safety of our King, Country, and our Selves, from the Subtilty, Rage and Treacherous Attempt of our Barbarous Enemies.

Dated in *Boston*, the 7th. of *December*, Anno Christi, 1675. Annoque Dommini Caroli Secundi Regis *Angl. Scot. Fran. & Hiber. Defensoris Fidei, &c.* 27th.

By the Council

Edward Rawson, Secret.

Boston



B O S T O N

In *NEW-ENGLAND,*

February the 8th. 1675.

S I R,

MY last to you beared Date the 21st. of *December*, 1675. wherein I gave you a true Account of the state of our Affairs in *New-England*, particularly of the Engagement of our Forces with the *Indians* on the 19th. of *December*, 1675. and the number of the Slain and Wounded. I shall now continue my Intelligence according to your request, and my promise, and give you a true Account of all transactions here (worth your information) since the foresaid 19th. of *December*.

Our wounded men (thanks be to God) are most of them pretty well recovered, and only Captain *Sealy* is dead that I can hear of. By some Indian-Prisoners, lately taken, we are certainly informed that they had 355. men killed our right, besides several burnt in their Waggon, with Women and Children, and 180. wounded, many of which are since dead, particularly *Sachem Quanepins* Brother, who was a man of great Command among the *Indians*. That Night the *Indians* left the place where the Fight was, and Retreated 3. miles farther into the Country. *Ninecraft* an old *Sachem* in that Country, who hath hitherto continued Neuter, and neither assisted the *Indians* nor us, sent some of his men the next day, and Buried the dead *Indians*, and as many of the *English* as were left behind dead.

On the 23. and 24th. of *December*, the *Indians* sent some Commissioners to our General to Treat of Peace, which they had no mind to conculde; but we soon perceived it was only to prevent our falling upon them, and to gain themselves more time to remove their Army and Provision twenty miles farther into the Country, to some Rocks where we could not get at them without great danger. Although our General knew this, he was desirous to keep the Treaty on foot by reason the Forces of the Colony of

D

Connecticut

Connetticot had left our Army, and we at home to recruit, and those supplies from *Boston*, that are daily expected, not being yet Arrived, our Army was not in a condition to make any new attempts on the Enemy; but had not the *Connetticot* Forces left our Army, we had hopes that we might have compelled the Enemy to yield to our mercy. During this time, our Forces foraged the Country, and brought in great quantities of Indian-Corn to the Army.

About the beginning of *January*, the Forces from *Boston* that were sent to Reinforce our Army arrived at *Narraganset*, where our Army then lay: the extreame coldness of the Season had mightily incommended them in their march; they lost Eleaven of their Men on their march, that were frozen to death, and brought many others sick and disheartned with the extreame coldness of the Season: they were joyfully received by the Army; and soon after them the *Connetticot* Forces came to the Army, having Reinforced their Companies with some fresh men, and brought with them *Unkus* an Old *Sachem*, who dwelt in the *Connetticot* jurisdiction; he brought with him some Companies of his own *Indians* to the assistance of the *English*.

The Winter being now broke up, and the Snow and Ice all gone, our Army consisting in all of 1600. men, began their March to the Rocks, where the *Indians* were fled for protection; but in their way, they had intelligence that 300. *Indians* had been at *Patuxit*, an *English* Plantation on the *Narraganset* Bay, where they had burnt Mr. *Carpenters* Corn and Hay, and all his Houses, except his dwelling House, which likewise they had set on fire, but it was again quenched by some *English* that were in it: They likewise drove away with them 180. Sheep, 50. head of large Cattle, and 15. Horses: Besides, they took much Cattel from young Mr. *Harris*, and killed a *Negro*-Servant of his; and having done this mischief, returned home with their Booty.

Our Army being Arrived in *Pamham's* Country, an *Indian Sachem*, we burnt his Town, and had a small Reincounter with some of his *Indians*, where we wounded his chief Captain *Quaquash* on the knee, and killed five of his Men, and had four of our *Connetticot* men wounded.

Our Scouts brought in Prisoner one *Tift*, a *Renegadoe* *English* man, who having received a deserved punishment from our General, deserted our Army, and fled to the Enemy, where he had good entertainment, and was again sent out by them with some of their Forces; he was shot in the Knee by our Scouts, and then taken before he could discharge his Musket, which was taken from him and found deep charged, and laden with Slugs: He was brought to our Army, and Tryed by a Counsel of War, where he pretended that he was taken Prisoner by the *Indians*, and by them compelled to bear Arms in their Service; but this being proved to be false, he was Condemned to be Hanged and Quartered, which was accordingly done.

Our Army beat the *Indians* from the foresaid Rocks, and pursued them almost as far as *Quabog*, in which pursuit we killed about 60. or 70. of them, and found many of the Mats scattered in the way, with which they cover their Houses, which we suppose they could not carry with them by reason

son of our close pursuit. Some Prisoners taken from them, inform us, that their body consists of 4000. whereof 1800. were Fighting Men, half of which wanted Arms, that they were in great want of Powder, and greater want of Provisions.

Provision growing scarce in our Army, and the Eaemy having cleansed the Country of things that might tend to our Relief, our General resolved to pursue them no farther, but to hasten homewards, which accordingly was done with what speed we could; but the scarcity of Victuals daily encreasing, we were forced to kill several of our Horses for our Sustainance. Our General dismiss the *Connetticut*-Men, and sent them home the nearest way, and Old *Unkw* and his *Indians* along with them. They proved very faithful in our Service, and were well treated by us. Our General having left 60. men in Garrison at Mr. *Smiths* House, at *Narraganset*, where the Fight was on the 19th. of *December*, came home by the way of *Malborough*. Many of our Souldiers are troubled with the *Flux*, of which our General is one.

King *Philip* hath not yet been at *Narraganset*, as we feared, but is retired with his Men near *Albany*, where he hath kept his Winter Quarters. We very much fear the *Indians* falling on our Out-Towns this Spring, which if they should, would extreamly damifie us.

Our Friend Mr. *H. O.* went out again into the Army, before he was cured of his old wound, and hath received another on his Elbow-joynt, which we fear will cause him to lose his Arm, if not his Life. Our Enemies are yet very Unmerciful; sparing no persons life that they can Master.

I see no likelihood of any Peace, but much feat our Wars are far from an end: Our Trade to *Virginia* is quite decayed, not one Vessel having gone from hence thither since the Wars began; but by a small Vessel Arrived here from thence, we are informed that the *Indians* have fallen unexpected on the *English*, and destroyed many of them, and done much harm with very little loss to themselves, but this report finds very little credit with us; by the next Shipping I shall (God willing) give you a farther Account of our Affairs, and in the mean time shall neglect no opportunity of informing my self of the transactions of these Parts, being sensible how much you have obliged

Your Friend to his Power,

N. S.

Postscript.

POST-SCRIPT.

I Thought it needful to acquaint you that on the 21th. day of *March*, Anno: 1621. the *English* made a League of Peace with *Massasoiet*, who was Grand father to the present King *Philip*, on the following Terms and Conditions,

1. That neither he nor any of his should injure or do hurt to any of our people,

2. That if any of his did any harm to any of ours, that then he should send the Offender unto us for punishment.

3. That if any *English* took any Goods belonging to the said *Massasoiet*, or any of his *Indians*, they should restore them again : and he obliged himself to do the like.

4. That if any of the Neighbours of the said *Massasoiet* should make war against him, the *English* should assist him : and he obliged himself to assist the *English* on the like occasion.

5. That he should inform his Neighbours and Confederates of these Covenants, that they might be careful of wronging either party.

6. That where any of his *Indians* came amongst the *English*, they should have no Bows or Arrows, or any other Arms with them.

7. That in so doing, our Sovereign Lord King *James* should esteem him as his Friend and Ally.

These Articles were agreed on to the good satisfaction and content of both Parties, and *Massasoiet* was content to become the Subject of our Sovereign Lord King *James*, his Heirs and Successors, and gave to the *English* all the Lands adjacent, and to their Heirs for ever.

On the 25th. day of *September*, in the year 1639. this great Sachem *Massasoiet*, with *Moanam* his Son, came personally to the Court held at *Plimouth* in *New-England*, and desired that the League and Confederacy formerly made with the Government of *Plimouth*, might stand and remain inviolable, and the said *Massasoiet* and his Son *Moanam* did faithfully promise to keep and observe the Covenants and Conditions therein expressed and contained ; and that neither of them should needlessly or unjustly raise any quarrel, or do any wrong to other Natives, or provoke them to War against them ; and that neither of them should give, sell, or convey any of their Lands, Territories, or Possessions whatsoever, to any person or persons whomsoever, without the privy and consent of the Government of *Plimouth* : All which conditions the said *Massasoiet* and *Moanam* his Son, for themselves and their Successors, did then faithfully promise to observe and keep ; and the whole Court, in the name of the whole Government for each Town respectively, did then ratifie and confirm the aforesaid ancient League and Confederacy ; and also did further promise to the said *Massasoiet*

and

and to *Moanam* his Son, that they shall and will from time to time defend them and their Successors, when need and occasion shall require, against all such as shall rise up against them, to wrong or oppress them unjustly.

Anno. 1662. There being occasion of some suspicion of a Plot intended by the *Indians* against the English; *Philip*, the Son of the aforesaid *Moanam*, and Grandson of *Massaset*, and now the implacable Enemy of the English, made his personal appearance at the Court held at *Plimouth*, August the 6th, and did there earnestly desire the continuance of that amity and friendship that had formerly been between the Governours of *Plimouth* and his Deceased Father and Grand-father; and for that end the said *Philip* doth for himself and his Successors, desire that they might for ever remain subject to the King of England, his Heirs and Successors; and doth faithfully promise and engage that he and his will truly and exactly observe and keep inviolable such conditions as have formerly been by his Predecessors made; and particularly, that he will not at any time needlessly or unjustly provoke, or raise war with any of the Natives, nor at any time give, sell, or any way dispose of any Lands to him or them appertaining; to any Strangers, or to any without our privy or appointment; but will in all things endeavour to carry it peaceably & inoffensively towards the English. And the said Court did then also express their willingness to continue with him and his the above-said Friendship; and do on their part promise that they will afford them such friendly assistance by advice and otherwise, as they justly may; and we will require our *English* at all times to carry it friendly towards them: in witness whereof, the said *Philip* the Sachem hath set to his hand; as also his Uakle, and witnessed unto by sundry other of his chief men.

Witness, { *John Soufamen*.
The Mark of *Francis* the
Sachem of *Nauset*.

The Mark of *Philip*,
alias *Metacom*.

Likewise in the year 1621. several of the *Indian* Sachems, besides *Massaset* before-named, came unto the Government of New *Plimouth*, and acknowledged themselves to be the Loyal Subjects of our Sovereign Lord King *James*, and subscribed unto a writing to that purpose with their own hands; the tenour of which said writing followeth, with their names annexed thereunto, some judicious persons conceive it may be of use in succeeding Ages, if not in ours; I think it convenient here to insert it.

September the 13th. 1621.

Know all men by these Presents, that we whose Names are under written, do acknowledge our selves to be the Loyal Subjects of King James, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. In witness whereof, and as a Testimonial of the same, We have Subscribed our Names or Marks as followeth.

Obquamebud.	Nattarahunt.	Quadaquinta.
Cawnacome.	Counbatant.	Huttamoiden.
Obbatinna.	Chikkatabak.	Apannow.

The Original Instruments signed with their own hands, and the chief of their men still remain on Record in the Register of the Court of *New Plimouth*.

In the said year, 1621. the *Narraganset Indians* sent a Messenger to the Governour of *Plimouth* with a bundle of Arrows tyed together with a Snakes skin, which he understood was a threatening and a challenge. Upon which the Governour sent them this Answer; That if they loved War rather than Peace, they might begin when they would; he had done them no wrong, neither did he fear them, nor should they find him unprovided; and by another Messenger sent the Snakes skin back with Bullets in it, but they would not receive them, but sent them back again; but the *Indians* were better advised than to quarrel with the English at that time.

BARBADOES,

Spickes-Bay, November the 30th. 1675.

MY last to you was an information of a bloody Tragedy intended against his Majesties Subjects here in this Island, by the Heathen the Negroes, which was by the Providence of God miraculously discovered eight days before the intended Murder should have been acted: The manner of the discovery was thus; A Negroe man belonging to Mr. Hall Senior, being absented from his said Master, among several other Negroes who had a hand in the Plot: In a Councel among them, they did contrive that the Negroes belonging to each several Plantation, should in the dead time of the Night fall on at the sound of the Allarm, which was to be given in one hour; and at several places through the Island, which Negroes so allotted was to kill their Master and Mistresses with their Overseers; this foresaid Negroe of Mr. Hall's (though one of the chief Plotters) yet having a respect to his Master, would by no means consent to the killing of his Master, and upon refusal was much threatned; and being afraid of his Life, makes his escape and returns home; and one day, which was a little before the prosecution of the murder, was over-heard (telling the Plot to his Country-men) by a Negro Woman, who waited and attended on her Mistress, which the Negro Woman immediately reveals. The Negroe man being taken to examination, confess the whole truth, which was immediately told the Governour, who appointed some Captains to raise their Companies for depressing the Rebels, which accordingly was done; and abundance taken & apprehended, & since put to death, and the rest kept in a more stricter manner; yet *Jethuran*-like, we have kicked against God, and slighted the mercy of so great a deliverance. The manner of their proceedings I wrote to you more at large; and as the Lord did deliver us from the Tyranny and barbarous cruelty of Savage Heathens; and we still remaining obstinate, & refusing to return to him by Repentance; the Lord hath taken us into his own hand to chastise us, which chastisements lyeth very heavy on the poorer sort, and none of the Rich excepted. Sir, upon the last day of *August* last, about six of the Clock in the Afternoon, there did arise a Violent Storm of Wind & Rain out of the North-West, and continuing between the North and the South so violent, that before the hour of Twelve at Night, there was not twenty Houses standing in our Parish, in which there is above three hundred Families, and those that did stand, much dammified; our Neighbouring Parishes tasting of the same Cup. There is kill'd out-right (by the falling of Houses) in this Parish, thirty-seven, and many more is since, with the violence of the wind and cold, dead, and many lying in their beds of sickness; and as to our Ships, all

all drove Ashore to pieces, except one of the Kings Men of War, which went to Sea, and returning next day after the Storm was ceased, did protest to the Governour, that twenty Leagues off there was no Storm, for he carried his Top-sail half Mast high. Our fellow-subjects in *New-England*, have the 28th. of the same month, tasted of the same Cup, and was very hard put to it this last Summer by one King *Philip* an *Indian* King, who hath Revolted without cause given him by the *English*, neither will he shew any reason why, but being by an Embassador from the Governour of *Boston*, demanded why he would maintain the War, refused to Treat with the Embassador, telling him, *The Governour was but a Subject, and that he would not Treat except his Brother King Charles of England were there*: There is abundance of Families destroyed, besides those kill'd in the War; but it is very much hoped this Winter they will be Routed; the reason is, because they have no Woods nor Bushes to shelter in, which is a great help to a Flying-Army, such as they are, for they will not bide any pitch Battel. Our Brethren in *Virginia* had been hard put to it this last Summer, if it had not been for the Relief of *New-England* and *New-York*, which makes it the harder with us here: pray God mend it.

By the tempestuous Wind, and the violent raging of the Sea, which hath much over-flowed our banks, and inroaded upon the Land, here are many Houses lost; among which mine was in number, where I saved nothing to cover us from the violence of the Storm but what was on our backs. Pray God that I may make a sanctified use of the Chastisement, because the Lord hath not given over our Life to Death. So having no more at present, but my Service to your self and good Lady, I rest

Your humble Servant,

G. W.

I forbear to tell or to write to you of the strange Accidents, as the removing of whole Frames, great timber Trees many yards from their proper stations, by the violence of the Storm; if I should, it would be counted Ridiculous, but I leave it to the Relation of others.

Wind-mills down in this Parish 16, much dammified 12. indeed none standing but stone mills in the Parish, but what must be pull'd down. Churches down 9. Such another blow will bring *Barbadoes* near the Horizon.

FINIS.

A
New and Further NARRATIVE
Of the STATE of
NEW-ENGLAND,
BEING
A Continued ACCOUNT of the Bloody
Indian-War,

From *March* till *August*, 1676.

Giving a Perfect Relation of the Several Devastations, Engagements, and Transactions there ; As also the Great Successes Lately obtained against the Barbarous *Indians*, The Reducing of King *Philip*, and the Killing of one of the Queens, &c.

Together with a Catalogue of the Losses in the whole, sustained on either Side, since the said War began, as near as can be collected.

Licensed *October 13.* Roger L' *Estrangé.*



LONDON, Printed by *J. B.* for *Dorman Newman* at the *Kings Arms*
in the *Poultry*, 1676.



For the better Understanding some *Indian* Words, which are necessarily used in the Following Narrative, the Reader is Desired to take Notice,

That a *Swamp* signifies a Moorish Place overgrown with Woods and Bushes, but soft like a Quagmire or Irish Bogg, over which Horse cannot at all, nor English Foot (without great difficulty) passe.

A *Sachem* is a King, Prince, or Chief of an ancient Family, over whom he is as an absolute Monarch.

A *Squaw Sachem* is a Princess or Queen.

• *Wigwams* are *Indian* Huts or Houses.



B O S T O N,

July 22. 1676.

S I R,



Aving presumed in Two former Letters to give you a faithfull Account, of the *Original Occasion* (as near as I could Discover) and last *Progresse* of the Cruel Wars between us and our *Barbarous Enemies*, the *Indians*; I thought (having this other Opportunity) your *Curiosity* might expect, at least (from that knowledge I have for many years had of your Courteous Disposition) was assured your *Good-nature* would Pardon, the trouble, of a *Further Relation* of material Occurrences which have since happened amongst us, the rather for that I remember my self under the voluntary Obligation of a *promise* so to do.

My last (which I hope you Received) was of the 9th of *February*, 167⁶: And seriously at that time my hand trembled, and my heart almost fainted, when my minde reflected on our present miseries, and revolved for the future what might be the Issue of that *Deluge* of Calamity which threatned us; The Dispensation we lay under was *Cloudy* and affrighting, Fresh Messengers (like *Jobs* servants) howrly arriving to bring the Dolefull *Tidings* of New Massacres, Slaughters and *Devastations* committed by the *Brutish Heathens*; and certainly it cannot but deserve both *Wonder* and *Commiseration*, that these parts which were not many *Months* since hardly to be Parrallel'd for *plenty* and *security*, are now almost destroyed and laid waste by the savage Cruelties of a *bloody* (and sometimes *despicable*) Enemy; who are now become so well-furnisht with Arms and Ammunition (by the base treachery we fear of some of our Neighbours) so instructed in Discipline by Experience, and heightened in Pride by unexpected successe, That unlesse our God (whose *tender mercies* are over all his works) in compassion to the English Nation in this *Wilderneffe*, wonderfully appear for our deliverance, nothing could be expected but an utter Desolation; And of this his gracious dealing towards us, we have lately had severall Instances, our Forces being crowned with successe, and the Enemy put to flight, or so far divid-

ded and discouraged, that great Numbers have surrendered themselves, when by our own strength or outward Circumstances we could least expect it. But that I may set down things in some Method, I shall re-assume the Narritive of our Troubles, where I left off in my last Letter, and relate the most considerable Actions from that time, in the same Order as they happened.

After that sharp Fight on the 19. of *November*, whereof I formerly gave you the Particulars, our wounded men (in number about 150.) being drest, were sent into *Rhode-Island*, as the best place for their Accommodation, where accordingly they were kindly received by the Governour, and others, only some churlish Quakers were not free to entertain them, untill compelled by the Governour: Of so inhumane, peevish and untoward a disposition are these *Nabals*, as not to Vouchsafe Civility to those that had ventured their Lives, and received dangerous wounds in their defence. As for the *Indians* that survived the battell, they forsook their New-built Fort, and that *Swamp* where the Fight hapned, and posted themselves in a *Swamp* twenty miles distant from thence; The Weather being extreme cold, and the snow so deep, that we could not for some time march in pursuit of them; yet still kept Scouts abroad daily to observe their Motions, and thereby hindered them from coming to the Sea-side; killed and took Prisoners divers of them, as they were found stragling; and burnt great Numbers of their *Wigwams* (or houses:) And being re-inforced with some Additionall Forces from *Boston* and *Plimouth*, together with a Bark laden with Provision, we resolved to set upon them again with the first opportunity; And in order thereunto marched to *Ponuxit*, where we understood, That two nights before the *Indians* had assaulted a Gentlemans House about break of day with much Violence, and wounded Two men in it, striving to Fire the House several times, by tying Pine-splinters or long Poles in a Bunch fired, and held upon the Shingles; but those within prevented that stratagem from taking effect, beat off the Assailants, and found one of them left dead upon the place; But the Out-houses and Hay the *Indians* burnt, and drove away all the sheep and cattel: We marched after them with all convenient expedition, and came to the *Swamp*, where they had been, but most of them were then fled, having by their Scouts discovered the advance of our men; yet our Horle killed, and took many of them, following the pursuit, till our Horses were tired, our men faint, and our victuals spent; Insomuch that several horses were killed and eaten, whereof the General (the worthy *Fosiah Winslow* Esquire, Governour of *New-London*) eat his part, and in all as well hardships as dangers, was not wanting to encourage his men by his own valiant example: But finding it both vain and hazardous to march farther after this flying rabble of barbarous Heathens, who we heard were then got together, about 5000. men women and children, towards *Quobage*; Our Army left the Chace, and having placed a Garison of about Seventy men, in Captain *Smiths* (a strong) house, within four Miles of the *Narragansets* Dwellings, marched homewards to *Marleborough*, and from thence

thence to *Boston*, where they were disbanded in *December*.

But upon this, the *Indians* began to appear abroad again as mischievous as ever; For the very next week they set upon *Lancaster Town*, killed several people, and carried away many prisoners; Such houses as were fortified, defended themselves, but the greatest part of the Town they fired and plundered; and had destroyed the whole place, had not Captain *Wadsworth* upon hearing of the Guns come with great expedition from *Sudbury*, with a party to their relief; After this they cut off a farm-house near *Sudbury*, killed seven people in a barbarous manner, and carried some away captive: Three hundred of them set upon the Town of *Maldenfield*, and burnt at least fifty Houses, killed and took divers of the Inhabitants, being all surprised before they were aware: For the subtle *Indians* near day-break, came about the Houses privately, and lay close in the Fences; and as people came out of their Houses, shot them down: Upon this the Governour of *Massachusetts* sent out about Five hundred or Six hundred men under the Conduct of Major *Thomas Savage* and Captain *Moseley*, as next in Command to him, who having intelligence by a girl that had made her escape, that the *Indians* were in Three Towns beyond *Quoboge*, marched thither, where they joyned Major *Treat* with the *Connecticut* Forces; but the Enemy were fled; only skulkingly out of the Woods, they shot one of Captain *Moseleys* men, and wounded one or two more: But their main body being closely pursued, dispersed and ran into Woods and Swamps, so that it was impossible for our men to come up with them, and therefore marched away for *Hadley* and *Northampton*, to secure them and the other Towns in those parts, and by a special Providence came very seasonably; For within two days after his Arrival, *Northampton* (though fortified round) was assaulted, the Centinel surprised and slain, and the Enemy entred the Fortifications: Being ignorant (as it is supposed) of any Recruits newly come thither, but found such warm entertainment, that though they had kindled their fire, they durst not stay to roast their break-fast, but were forced to fly with great confusion; we having lost only three men, and the Enemy above twenty, as was judged, though the number could not be certainly known; it being their Custome to carry off their dead always with them, if possible: The next day they appeared about a thousand strong, whereupon the Major drew out his Forces, and pursued them to their usuall place of Rendezvous near *Deerfield*; But they would not abide his coming up with them, but fled dispersedly into the Woods, where he was able to do little or no Execution upon them.

The Council of *Boston* (to the great surprize of many people) refusing to maintain the *Narraganset* Garrison, raised by the United Colonies, lodged as aforesaid in Mr *Smiths* house, they having eat and destroyed what they could, quitted the said House, those of the Soldiers that belonged to *Connecticut* hiring a Boat to transport them to *Pawcatucke*, fearing to March through the *Narraganset* Country, and those of the *Massachusetts* and *Plimouth* went to *Seacumick*; But

the very next day after their Departure, the *Indians* came and burnt the said *Garrison-house* (one of the most *delightfull* seats in *New-England*) and another house of the said Capt. *Smiths* at *Saugan*, together with all the Houses at *Narraganset*; and the day following assaulted *Warwick* with so unhappy a success, that they burnt most of the Houses there, and indeed ruined all but four, which during the present danger were kept by their owners with their friends and servants as *Garrisons*; Out of which there was a sally made with Twenty men, who with the losse of one of their number killed ten of the *Indians*, yet could not preserve the rest of the Town, nor hinder them from carrying from thence a Considerable booty of Cattel.

The 14th of *March* the savage Enemy set upon a Considerable Town called *Groighton*, and burnt Major *Wilberds* House first (who with his Family removed to *Charls Town*) and afterwards destroyed sixty Five dwelling-houses more there, leaving but six houses standing in the whole Town, which they likewise furiously attempted to set on fire; But being fortified with Arms and Men as *Garrisons*, they with their shot, killed several of the Enemy, and prevented so much of their designe; Nor do we hear that any person on our side was here either slain or taken captive; But the very next day two men coming from *Malbury* to *Sudbury*, were set upon in the Woods by a great Number of *Indian Women*, armed with Clubs, pieces of Swords, and the like, who by their numbers having over-mastered the two poor Travellers, that had nothing but small sticks to defend themselves with, beat out their brains, and cut off their privy members, which they carried away with them in triumph; so vain it is to expect any thing but the most barbarous usages from such a people amongst whom the most milde and gentle sex delight in cruelties, and have utterly abandoned at once the two proper Virtues of Womankind, Pity and Modesty.

Their next Attempt (I mean of any considerable Body of the *Indians*) was upon a Town called *Nashaway*, which they set fire to, and burnt down to the ground; There was little resistance made here, people endeavouring rather to escape their Fury by flight then opposition; and yet they killed many, burnt the Town down to the ground, and took no lesse then five and fifty persons into their merciless Captivity: And that you may perceive the malicious hatred these Infidels have to Religion and Piety, it may be observed, how they endeavour to signalize their Cruelty, and gratifie their enraged spleen, chiefly on the promoters of it; For of these 55. Captives, the Minister of the Towns Relations made up no lesse then seventeen, *viz.* Mrs *Ronlison* the Ministers Wife, and his three Children, and two Sisters of her own, with seven, and the other with four Children; As they were leading them away in this lamentable condition, one of the Sisters being big with childe, going into the Woods to be privately delivered, the *Indians* followed, and in a jeering manner, they would help her, and be her Midwives, and thereupon they barbarously ript
up

up her body, and burnt the childe before her face, and then in a mercifull cruelty, to put her out of her pain, knockt her o'th head; There was a Report that they had forced Mrs *Rowlinson* to marry the one-eyed *Sachem*, but it was soon contradicted; For being a very pious Woman, and of great Faith, the Lord wonderfully supported her under this affliction, so that she appeared and behaved her self amongst them with so much courage and majestic gravity, that none durst offer any violence to her, but on the contrary (in their rude manner) seemed to shew her great respect; But who can expresse the sorrows of her Husband, the Minister, and his Brother, when returning from *Boston*, presently after the Engagement, they found all their Goods destroyed, their Houses laid in ashes, and their dear Wives and Children thus miserably captivated: This was a fit Scene for Faith and Patience to be exercised in; In such a juncture of affairs a man had need have a God to go to for support, and an Interest in Christ to yield him Consolation: Mr *Rowlinson* after much pains and trouble ransomed his Wife for Twenty Pounds, and got her out of their hands, but his children and the rest (if living) remain still in that most Wretched Slavery.

About the same time one Mr. *Clarks* Wife, Children, and all his Family at his Farm-house two miles from *Plimouth*, were surprized and killed, except one Boy, who was knockt down, and left for dead, but afterwards taken up and revived; The house they plundered of provision and goods to a great value, Eight compleat Arms, 30*l.* of Powder, with an answerable Quantity of Lead for Bullets, and 150*l.* in ready money, The said Mr. *Clark* himself narrowly escaping their Cruelty by being at that Instant at a Meeting.

Sunday the 26th of *March* was sadly remarkable to us for the Tidings of a very deplorable disaster brought unto *Boston* about 5 a Cloak that afternoon by a Post from *Dedham*, viz. That Captain *Peirce* situate in *Plimouth* Colony, having Intelligence in his Garrison at *Seaconicke*, that a Party of the Enemy lay near Mr. *Blackstones*, went forth with 63 *English*, and 20 of the *Cape Indians*, (who had all along continued faithful, and joyned with them); and upon their march, discovered rambling in an obscure woody place, 4 or 5 *Indians*, who in getting away from us halted as if they had been Lame or wounded; But our men had pursued them but a little way into the woods, before they found them to be only Decoys to draw them into their Ambuscade; For on a sudden, they discovered above 500 *Indians*, who in very good order furiously attacked them, being as readily received by ours; So that the Fight began to be very fierce and dubious, and our men had made the Enemy begin to retreat, but so slowly, that it scarce deserved that name; when a fresh company of about 400. *Indians*, came in, so that the *English* and their few *Indian* friends were quite surrounded, and beset on every side; Yet they made a brave resistance for above Two hours; During all which time, they did great execution upon the Enemy, whom they kept at a distance, and themselves in order; For Captain *Pierce* cast his 63. *English* and 20 *Indians* into a Ring, and

fought back to back, and were double-double distance all in one Ring, whilst the *Indians* were as thick as they could stand Thirty deep: Over-powered with whose Numbers, the said Captain, and 55. of his English, and ten of their *Indian* friends were slain upon the place; which in such a Cause, and upon such disadvantages may certainly be stiled, *The Bed of Honour*: However they sold their worthy Lives at a gallant rate; It being affirmed by those few that (not without wonderfull difficulty, and many wounds) made their escape, that the *Indians* lost as many Fighting men (not counting women and children) in this Engagement, as were killed at the battle in the *Swamp* near *Narraganset*, mentioned in our last Letter, which were generally computed to be above Three hundred.

The same day some Christians going to a Meeting at *Springfield* with a small Guard, were ambuscaded by Eight *Indians*, and a man and woman slain; and the rest (supposing the Enemies number to have been greater then it was, for in truth our men were twice as many, yet struck with terrour, fled, and left two women and two Children to the Enemies mercy, whom they carried away captive, greatly insulting, that so few of them should make so many English fly: Of this accident Major *Savage* at *Hadly* being immediatly advertised by a Post, sent specially on that occasion, dispatcht a Party of Horse to pursue the Enemy, and the next morning found their Track, and soon after discovered them; who seeing our men approach, took the two poor Infants, and in the sight both of their Mothers and our men, tossed them up in the air, and dasht their brains out against the Rocks, and with their hackets knockt down the women, and forthwith fled: The place being exceeding rocky and a *Swamp* just by, our horse could not follow them, and on foot were not able to overtake them; So that the bloody Villains for the present escaped deserved vengeance; Yet it pleased God, that both the women revived, and being come again to their understanding, one of them declared, that she knew every particular person of these Eight *Indians*, and that they advised them to put all the men they could light upon to death, but to save as many women and houses as they could for them, &c.

On Tuesday following, the barbarous Infidels destroyed sixty and six Houses, besides Barns and Buildings in *Seatonicke*; but we do not hear of any person there slain: On *Wednesday* they stormed *Providence*, and consumed the greatest part of the Houses; but without taking away the life of any person, except one *Wright*, of whom it is reported, That he was a man of a singular and sordid humour; of great knowledge in the Scriptures; but of no particular professed sect or persuasion; one that derided Watches, Fortifications, and all publick endeavours and administrations for the common safety; Insomuch that after all alarms round about, he refused to bring in any of his Goods (which were of considerable value) or to shelter himself in any Garrison; but presumed he should be safe in his own house, where the Enemy found and butchered him: It is further credibly related concerning him, that he had a strange confidence or rather conceit, that

whilst

whilest he held his Bible in his hand, he looked upon himself as secure from all kinde of violence; and that the Enemy finding him in that posture, deriding his groundlesse apprehension or folly therein, ript him open, and put his Bible in his belly.

But indeed the reason that the Inhabitants of the Towns of *Seaconick* and *Providence* generally escaped with their lives, is not to be attributed to any compassion or good-nature of the *Indians*, (whose very mercies are inhumane cruelties), but (next to Gods providence) to their own prudence in avoiding their fury, when they found themselves too weak and unable to resist it, by a timely Flight into *Rhode-Island*, which now became the common *Zoar*, or place of Refuge for the Distressed; yet some remained till their coming to destroy the said Towns; as in particular Mr *Williams* at *Providence*, who knowing severall of the chief *Indians* that came to fire that Town, discoursed with them a considerable time, who pretended, their greatest quarrel was against *Plimouth*; and as for what they attempted against the other Colonies, they were constrained to it, by the spoil that was done them at *Narraganset*; They told him, that when Captain *Pierce* engaged them near Mr. *Blackstones*, they were bound for *Plimouth*; They gloried much in their success, promising themselves the Conquest of the whole Country, and rooting out of all the English: Mr. *Williams* reproved their confidence, minded them of their Cruelties, and told them, that the *Bay, viz. Boston*, could yet spare Ten thousand men; and if they should destroy all them, yet it was not to be doubted, but our King would send as many every year from *Old England*, rather then they should share the Country; they answered proudly, That they should be ready for them, or to that effect, but told Mr. *Williams*, that he was a good man, and had been kinde to them formerly, and therefore they would not hurt him.

About the latter end of *March*, came advice from *New York*, That the *Indians* in a bravado had released two English Captives, and sent them down thither to give Information of what they had seen, which was, That being carried with a Party three days Journey towards the North-East, from the place where King *Philip* lay (which was between thirty and fourty English miles from *Albany*; He came up to an *Indian* Rendezvous made by a mighty *Sachem* near *Hoffuske-River* towards *Canada*, where one of them told one and Twenty hundred men compleat, and the *Indians* themselves drawing out into three ranks, that he might view them the better) made him tell them over three times, who he said were generally well-armed with good fire-arms, and most of them young men, few so old as forty; And that amongst them there were about 500. of those with straws about their noses, commonly called *French-Indians*; That neither King *Philip*, nor that party, consisting of about four hundred, were then with them, and that the said *Philips* own men were not above one hundred; himself being very sickly, and having but little esteem or authority amongst them.

One of the said released prisoners declared further, that from that rendezvous he returned with the rest towards *Albany*, being afterwards given by the *North-Indians* to the *Mahicanders* or *River-Indians* (who have been

always suspected to be too kinde to those bloody ones of the *North*;) And also affirms, that the said *North-Indians* at the said rendezvous in a vapouring manner declared, that their intent was first to destroy *Connecticot* this Spring, then *Boston* in the Harvest, and afterwards the *Dutch* (meaning what the *Dutch* had here.)

About the sametime also, there was much discourse and consultation about a project for giving these Northern *Indians* that thus infested and harassed *New-England*, a diversion, by engaging the *Mohucks* (another sort of *Indians*, inhabiting towards *New-York* and formerly inveterate enemies to these) against them on the other side ; and it was certainly reported, that the Governour of *New-York*, would upon request and reasonable proposals freely make use of his interest amongst that people (which is very great) for effecting so good a designe ; Yea, the *Pegquod Sachem* (who always has continued friendly and faithful to the English, venturing his men on all occasions, who have done very good service) seemed much to wonder, that we did not carry it on, affirming, that the said *Mohucks* were the only persons likely to put an end to the war, by hindring the Enemy from planting, and forcing them down upon us ; but this counsell (for I know not what good reasons of some amongst us) was not thought fit (at least for the present) to be so vigourously pursued as some expected : But to proceed with the Narrative.

On the second of *April*, Maj. *Savage*, Capt. *Mosely*, Capt. *William Turner* and Capt. *Whitpoll* with 300 men marched from *Marbleborough* to *Quoboge*, where they had ordered the *Connecticot* Forces to attend their coming, and accordingly the parties being joined, endeavoured to finde out the Enemy and give them battel ; But these Heathens being like wolves and other beasts of prey, that commonly do their mischiefs in the Night, or by stealth, durst not come forth out of the woods and *Swamps* where they lay skulking in small companies ; being so light of foot, that they can run away when they list, and passe boggs, rocky mountains and thickets where we could by no means pursue them ; only now and then we met with some straglers before they were aware ; and one time marching towards *Northampton*, had a brisk dispute with a small party, who fell upon our rear, but we quickly repelled them, and killed about 20. in a hot pursuit after them, without the losse of one man on our side, and but one wounded.

About the sametime Maj. *Palmer* having been scouring the *Narragansets* Country, brought in 30. of the Enemy, and 60. of *Ninnicrofts* people, which were about 30. fighting men, who delivered up themselves to our protection ; we kept their wives and children safely as hostages, and made the men go abroad with our parties, who did us great service in clearing the woods ; likewise the *Peguods* and *Mohegins* (who proved a good guard to *New London*, *Norwich*, and the Rivers mouth) brought in 27. of the Enemy and much plunder.

April the 6. *Johu Wintbrope* Esq. a member of the Royal Society, and Governour of *Connecticot* Colony, having like a faithfull patriot served his Country, dyed at *Boston* of a natural distemper after about 8. days sickness, and was there interred in his fathers Tomb, with an Universal lamentation, and all the Honours that our distresses and distractions would allow ;

allow; And though it be usually said, *Inter arma silent Muses*, yet could not occasion (enough) to make our Country bathe it self in tears, as it hath lately done in blood) but they appeared in publick to pay a Funeral Tribute to his Honourable dust, in a no less ingenious then passionate and mournfull Elegy upon him, Printed here at Boston.

The next day the Governour intended to have marched out with about 300 *English* of his own Colony, and 50 *Cape-Indians*, and all things were in a readyness accordingly, but not being supplied with any assistance from us, he wanted Soldiers to secure his own Towns if they should be attacked suddenly by the *Indians* (who lie in wait for such opportunities) during his absence, and therefore was forced to let fall his designe, and continue at home.

The 11. of April Cap. Denison with an 100. *English* Volunteers belonging to Connecticut Colony and as many *Indians*, of whom some were *Mohegins*, some *Pegnods*, and some of *Nimicostis* men that had revolted from him; the said friendly *Indians* being commanded by the young *Sachem Winkus* whose Father (the only Christian *Sagamore*) hath during all this War continued faithful; Upon their March, ranging the *Narraganset* Countrey near *Ponkwit*, they fell upon a Party of the Enemy, Commanded by that famous but very bloody and cruel *Sachem, Quonombot*, otherwise called *Myantonomy*, whom the *English* formerly prevailed with a rich Lac't Coat; they fought very obstinately a considerable time, but at last our men with very small losse obtained the victory, killed above 50 of the Enemy on the place, and took 40. more alive, and amongst the rest that insolent *Sachem Myantonomy* himself, together with another *Sachem*, and several other of his chief Counsellors and friends; The said *Myantonomy* carryed a carriage was strangely proud and lofty after he was taken; being examined why he did foment that War which would certainly be the destruction of him and all the Heathen *Indians* in the country, &c. He would make no other reply to any Interrogatories, but this; That he was born a Prince, and if Princes came to speak with him he would answer, but none present being such, he thought himself obliged in honour to hold his tongue, and not hold discourse with such persons below his birth and quality; He told them, he wished rather to die then to continue under confinement; that all he desired was not to be tortured, but presently put to death, which he requested might be done by young *Winkus* that aided us, as acknowledging him his death severely; wherefore our Forces hearing an escape, put the roughest men to the sword, but preserved *Myantonomy* till they returned to *Stonington*, where our *Indian* friends and most of the *English* Soldiers, declaring to the Commanders their fear, that the *English* should upon conditions release him, and that then he would (though the *English* might have peace with him) be very pernicious to those *Indians* that now assisted us, the said *Indians* (on these considerations, and the mischiefs and murders he had done, during this war) permitted to put him to death; and that all might share in the glory of destroying so great a Prince, and come under the obligation of fidelity each to other, the *Pegnods* shot him, the *Mohegins* cut off his head, and quartered his body, and the *Nimicostis* men made the fire, and burned his quarters; and as a token of their love and fidelity to the *English*, presented his head to the Council at Hartford.

About the same time we had information from an *Indian* spy taken by our Army, that the Enemy had a designe on the next day to fall upon the Garison, and some few houses that remained at *Marleborough*, to revenge the death of one of their eminent men that was slain when they were last there (his name being concealed): Upon which our Major Generall, who was sent to meet Major *Savage*, and accompany him and his Forces to *Boston*, commanded Capt. *Moseley* and another Captain with their Companies thither, to abide and expect the Enemy 24 hours, but they not coming in that time, our said Forces were called home and disbanded, to the dissatisfaction of some people who thereupon feared the like fatall consequences; that but a little before attended the like occasion. Nor were such their apprehensions vain, for within 4 days afterwards news arrived at *Boston*, that all the houses at the said Town of *Marleborough* (except the Garison) were destroyed.

April 20. Capt. *Wadsworth* of *Dorchester*, being designed with an 100. men to repair to *Marleborough*, to strengthen the Garison, and remove the goods, &c. there, did accordingly this Evening march with about 70 men from *Sudbury*, the rest of his men not appearing: The Enemy who were about a 1000 strong lay near his passage, but kept themselves undiscovered, and permitted him to passe them in the night, but in the morning assaulted and burned most of the Houses in *Sudbury* (save those that were in garison'd:) Upon which the Town of *Concord* receiving the Alarm, 12 resolute young men hastened from thence to their Neighbours relief, but were way-laid, and 11. of them cut off; But by the time Capt. *Wadsworth* was come to *Marleborough*, the alarm and news of this disaster overtook him, and although he had marched all the day and night before, and his men much wearied, yet he hastned back again and was accompanied by Capt. *Brocklebank* Commander of the Garison at *Marleborough*, with what small number he durst spare out of his Garison, when they arrived within a mile and a half of *Sudbury*; The Enemy having hid themselves behind the hills, sent forth 2 or 3 to cross the March of our forces, and being seen, to counterfeite themselves affrighted, and fly, thereby to trapan our men into their ambuscade, which mischievous designe succeeded according to their wishes; for our men pursuing them, and being not above 80 in number, and those miserably tired as well with tedious marches as for want of sleep, were suddenly set upon, and on every side encompassed with the Enemy, being about a 1000. strong; yet not at all dismayed with their numbers, nor dismal shouts, and horrid yellings, ours made a most courageous resistance; and having gained the top of a hill, they from thence gallantly defended themselves with the loss of 5 men near 4 hours; The cowardly Savages disheartned with the sight of so many of their fellows slain in the first attacque, not daring to venture close upon them; yet (that we may not think these barbarians altogether unacquainted with stratagems, nor so silly as to neglect any advantages,) at last they set the woods on fire to the windward of our men, which by reason of the winde blowing very hard and the grats being exceeding dry, burnt with a terrible fierceness, and with the smoak and heat was like to choke them, so that being no longer able at once to resist the approaching fire, and the cruel enemy, they were forced to quit that advantageous post in disorder; which the *Indians* taking advantage of, came on upon them like so many tigers, and dulling their active swords with

with excessive numbers, obtained the dishonour of a victory, our two Captains, after incomparable proofs of their resolution and gallantry, being slain upon the place; together with most of their men; but those few that remained, escaped to a Mill, which they defended till night, when they were hapily rescued by Capt. *Prentice*, who coming in the day hastily, though somewhat too late to the relief of Capt. *Wadsworth*, having not about Six Troopers that were able to keep way with him: fell into a pound, or place near *Sudbury* Towns end, where all passages were stoppt by the *Indians*; and had not Captain *Cowell* (who in his return from *Quoboge* had avoided the Common Rode providentially, at that instant come thither with about thirty Dragoons (who were forced to fight their way through) and two Files of men sent from a Garison to secure another passage, which the Enemy hastned to stop against Captain *Cowell*, both the said Captain *Prentice* and his men, and the remainder of the said Captain *Wadsworths* men in the Mill, had been all kill'd or taken alive: Nor did Captain *Cowell* lose above six or seven of his men in this Engagement; But so insolent were the *Indians* grown upon their first Successes against Captain *Wadsworth*, that they sent us word, to provide store of good chear, for they intended to Dine with us upon the Election-Day.

But for preventing any Danger that might happen on that Occasion, the following Order was Printed and Published.

At a Council held at *Boston*, April 21. 1676.

FOR the Prevention of such Mischiefs as may be designed by the Common Enemy, and the Securing of the several Plantations upon the Day of Publike Election now drawing near;

It is Ord red, That the Committees of Militia in each Town, do take effectual Care that the Trained Soldiers be in Arms upon that Day, and keep Watch and Ward, with all dilligence, under the Command of one Commission-Officer at least, or some other meet Person where no Commission-Officer is to be had; Which Commander so employed for that Day in every Town, is also stricly required to forbid and prevent all rudenessse by Playing, Drinking, or otherwise; And for the better Execution of this Order, The Committees of Militia aforesaid shall take some meet course for the seasonable Publishing the same to their several Towns; That such of them as are Freemen, may (as many of them as may be) timely put in their Votes by Proxy, which for this extraordinary season is most advisabale, and hereby Recommended to them to do; All Soldiers and Inhabitants being hereby enjoyed and Commanded in all respects to yield Obedience accordingly.

By the Council,

Edward Rawson, Secr.

D

April

April 26. Captain *Hinsman* having received Commission and Instruction, did then march for Major *Wilberds* Funerall (who died in his bed in peace, though God had honoured him with severall signal Victories over our Enemy's in war) to *Charles-Town*, and from thence to *Concord*, the place of Rendezvous. From Mr. *Woodcocks* Garison we hear, that himself and two of his Sons, and some other men being gone out to labour in the field were about this time surpris'd, one of his Sons and another man being killed, and himself and the other Son dangerously (though as it pleas'd God, not mortally) wounded, so that there were only five sound persons left to keep Garison, besides the old woman and three daughters, and yet (through mercy) it has always held out.

May the First, Captain *Dennison* with his Volunteers and *Indians* fell upon a Party of the Enemy, and killed Six and twenty of them, and took fifty Captives; Also we had advice, that the *Peguots* and other Friendly *Indians*, had carried many Prisoners to *New London*, that some had voluntarily surrendred themselves to the Magistrates of *Connecticut-Colony*, and more came in from the *Sachem* of *Pawny-cook*.

About a fortnight afterwards, the fore-mentioned Captain *Turner*, by Trade a Taylor, but one that for his Valour has left behind him an Honourable Memory, hearing of the *Indians* being about Twenty miles above them at *Connecticut River*, drew out a Party at *Hadly* and *Northampton*, where there was a Garison; and marching all night, came upon them before day-break, they having no Centinels or Scouts abroad, as thinking themselves secure, by reason of their remote distance from any of our Plantations; ours taking this advantage of their negligence, fell in amongst them, and killed severall hundreds of them upon the place, they being out of any posture or order to make any formidable resistance, though they were six times superiour to us in number; But that which was almost as much, nay in some respect more considerable then their lives, we there destroyed all their Ammunition and Provision, which we think they can hardly be so soon and easily recruited with, as possibly they may be with men: We likewise here demolisht Two Forges they had to mend their Armes, took away all their materials and Tools, and drove many of them into the River, where they were drowned, and threw two great Piggs of Lead of theirs, (intended for making of bullets) into the said River: But this great successe was not altogether without its alloy, as if Providence had designed to chequer our joys and sorrows; and lest we should sacrifice to our own Nets, and say, Our own Arms or prowess hath done this, to permit the Enemy presently after to take an advantage against us; For as our men were returning to *Hadly* in a dangerous Passage, which they were not sufficiently aware of, the skulking *Indians* (out of the Woods) killed, at one Volley, the said Captain, and Eight and Thirty of his men, but immediatly after they had discharged, they fled.

In *June* Major *Talbot* slew and took captive Four and Twenty of the Enemies in one Weeks time, and also killed the Old Queen of *Narraganset*, and an arch Villain of their Party, that had been with them at the sacking of *Providence*, famously known by the Name of *Stone-wall* or *Stone-Layer John*, for that being an active ingenious Fellow, he had learnt the

the *Mafons Trade*, and was of great use to the *Indians* in building their Forts, &c. Likewise *Potucke* the Great *Indian* Counsellour (a man considering his Education, of a wonderfull subtlety) was brought Prisoner into *Rhode-Island*.

In *July* we had very considerable Forces abroad, who took and killed above 200. of the barbarous bloody *Indians*, and that cruell Infidel *Pun-aham* amongst the rest.

The *Squad Sachem* King *Philip* Sister, who at first so much promoted this Warr, and was since by Treaty with *Namnicka* Sachem of the *Narragansets* to be delivered up, hath lately surrendered her self, and is come into the *Plimmouth* Army, having submitted to the mercy of Major *Bradford*, who with a small Party some time since separated himself from the rest of his *Narragansets*, pretending (when he found they could not prosper) that he disapproved of their doings, in breaking their Treaty with the English, hath likewise taken shelter under our Forces at *Stonington*, to secure his Life at present; For not only those of his men that continue in Rebellion still, but likewise those that formerly surrendered themselves to us, threaten to cut off his Head; the first pretending that by his treacherous Councils he drew them into this Warr, and then safely deserted them; and the second, charging him as a Traytor and Truce-breaker to the English; Thus abominable is Treachery and Violation of ones Faith even amongst the most barbarous and savage Infidels.

King *Philip* and some of these Northern *Indians* being wandered up towards *Albany*, the *Mohucks* marched out very strong, in a warlike posture upon them, putting them to flight, and pursuing them as far as *Hosicke-River*, which is about two days march from the East-side of *Hudsons-River* to the N.E. killing diverse, and bringing away some prisoners with great pride and triumph, which ill successe on that side where they did not expect any enemy, having lately endeavoured to make up the ancient animosities, did very much daunt and discourage the said Northern *Indians*, so that some hundreds came in and submitted themselves to the English at *Plimmouth-Colony*; and *Philip* himself is run skulking away into some *Swamp*, with not above ten men attending him; Nor doubt we shortly to have a good account given of that Prime incendiary, there being severall of our Troops daily abroad in Quest of him.

It is Computed by most Judicious men, That the *Indians* that were killed, taken, sent away, and now of late come in by way of submission, cannot in all (Men, Women and Children) amount to fewer then Six Thousand, besides vast quantities of their Corn, Houses, Ammunition, and other Necessaries, without which they cannot long subsist, in Hostility taken and destroyed.

A True but Brief Account of our Losses sustained since this Cruel and Mischievous War began, take as follows.

In *Narraganset* not One House left standing.
At *Warwick* but One.

At *Providence* not above Three.

At *Potuxit* none left.

Very Few at *Seaconicke*.

At *Swansey* two at most.

Marlborough wholly laid ashes, except two or three Houses.

Grantham and *Nashaway* all ruined but one house or two.

Many Houses burnt at *Springfield*, *Scituate*, *Langaster*, *Brookefield*, and *Northampton*.

The greatest part of *Rehoboth* and *Taunton* destroyed.

Great spoil made at *Hadley*, *Hatfield* and *Chelmsford*.

Deerfield wholly, and *Westfield* much ruined.

At *Sudbury* many Houses burnt, and some at *Hingham*, *Weymouth*, and *Braintree*.

Besides particular Farms and Plantations, a great Number, not to be reckoned up, wholly laid waste, or very much damaged.

And as to Persons, it is generally thought, that of the *English* there hath been Lost in all (Men, Women and Children) above Eight Hundred since the War began; of whom many have been destroyed with exquisite Torments and most inhumane barbarities; the Heathen rarely giving Quarter to those that they take, but if they were Women, they first forced them to satisfy their filthy lusts, and then murdered them, either cutting off the head, ripping open the Belly, or skulping the head of skin and hair, and hanging them up as Trophees; wearing mens fingers as bracelets about their Necks, and stripes of their skins which they dress for Belts: They knockt one Youth of the Head, and laying him for dead, they flead (or skulp'd) his head of skin and hair; After which the boy wonderfully revived, and is now recovered, only he hath nothing but the dry Skull, neither skin nor hair on his head; Nor have our Cattle escaped the Cruelty of these worse then brute and savage beasts; For what cattle they took they seldom killed outright; or if they did would eat but little of the flesh, but rather cut their bellies, and letting them go severall days, trailing their guts after them, putting out their eyes, or cutting off one leg, &c.

But to reckon up all their Cruelties, would be no lesse burthen some to compassionate Christians ears, then too tedious for a Letter, which is already swelled too big; and therefore I think it now high time to conclude, with hearty thanks to Almighty God for our late successes against this bloody Enemy, whereby though not wholly freed from apprehensions of future dangers, yet we have grounds to hope, that their fury is much quashed and abated, so that (if our sins obstruct not so great a blessing) we may shortly once again see peace and safety restored to our (lately disconsolate) habitations in this Wilderness; For which, as I doubt not of the concurrence of yours and all good Christians prayers, so I shall not fail to recommend you and yours to the same Almighty protection, and with my hearty respects presented, remain,

Your affectionate Friend and Servant,

N. S.

FINIS.

A
TRUE ACCOUNT
Of the Most
CONSIDERABLE OCCURRENCES
That have hapned in the
WARRERE
BETWEEN THE
ENGLISH and the INDIANS
IN
New-England,

From the Fifth of *May*, 1676, to the Fourth
of *August* last; as also of the Successes it hath
pleased God to give the *English* against them :

As it hath been communicated by Letters to a Friend in *London*.

The most Exact Account yet Printed.

Psal. 76. 4. *Thou art more glorious and excellent than the Mountains of
prey.*

V. 10. *Surely the Wrath of Man shall praise thee: the remainder of Wrath
shalt thou restrain.*

Psal. 9. 15. *The Heathen are sunk down into the Pit they made; in the Net
they hid, is their own foot taken.*

Licensed, October 11. 1676.

Roger L'Estrange.

L O N D O N,

Printed for Benjamin Billingsley at the Printing-Press in Cornhill, 1676.

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*A True Account of the most Considerable Occurrences
that have hapned in the Warre between the English
and the Indians in New-England, &c.*

Although the design of the Publication of this ensuing Narrative be to give an Account of the Principal Occurrences that have happened in the War betwixt the *English* and the *Indians* in *New-England*, from the fifth of *May* to the fourth of *August* last, yet considering that the Reader may perhaps urge the entrance upon it a little abrupt, unless some preceding Actions be premised; as also being assured that what hath been made Publick from the beginning, relating to that Affair, hath not been represented so exactly as it might have been; I shall therefore upon a review of some Papers lying by me Collect and Communicate in a few lines so much of that Affair as may give a fair Introduction to what in the proceesse of this Paper may be depended upon as true, without partiality to either side.

After the *Naragansets* had involv'd themselves in the War of *Sachem Philip*, and our *English* had engaged them at their chief Port the nineteenth of *December*, 1675, with considerable loss to us, but much more to the enemy, they withdrew and secur'd themselves in the Fastnesses of the woods, having out some Parties at times doing mischief, and ours Retaliating with them in like kind; our Forces also retreated home, and it was near a moneth before they were recruited for any further Expedition against them; it was hard service, they had endured, in the depth of winter, though it pleased God to moderate the extremity of the season in the month of *January*: about the latter end of which month the Souldiers march'd into the woods in pursuit of them, having got intelligence of the place of their Rendezvous, but the enemy having all their Scouts abroad, and thereby, coming to the knowledge of our March, they fled more to the North-west: ours pursued them, but the most escaped, (except about 70 of them, men, women and children,) which the *Mobogin* Indians of *Uncus* his Subjects our friends and Allies slew. Our men miss'd very narrowly of surprizing their main body in their pursuit, but Gods time was not come for so great a mercy, and they saved themselves from that encounter: whereupon our Forces retired home to their several Quarters, being necessitated thereunto by the hardships of the season, and the impossibility at that time of the year to carry provision for any long continuance abroad. About a fortnight after we having gain'd intelligence of the quarter the enemy then abode in, we sent out about 300 Horse and Foot under the conduct of Major *Savage*, to attacke them; but before that could be effected, the enemy visited us, and assaulted *Lancaster*, a small Town, in which the Inhabitants having retired into some fortified houses, and deserted the rest, the *Indians* burnt those, and assaulted the Garrison'd Houses, but were not able to carry any of them but one, wherein were 42 persons, 12 men, the rest women and children, of whom they slew several, and carryed the rest prisoners: the House was the Ministers, one Mr. *Rowlandson*, whose wife and children they carryed Captive, (which are since return'd to us.) About fourteen dayes after this, the enemy assaulted *Medfield*, and burnt about half the Town, and slew some; and though there was a Company of Souldiers Horse and Foot there, yet they were so quick and sudden in their mischief, that ours could hardly get into a posture to meet them, before they were retreated.

In the beginning of *March* our Forces under Major *Savage* went toward the enemies Head quarters but their Scouts had prevented his coming by their vigilance, so that they fled

del into the woods, we having only the gleanings of about seventeen of them that could not fly so fast as the rest.

On the 13th of *March*, before our Forces could return towards our Parts, the *Indians* sent a strong party, and assaulted the Town of *Groton*, about forty miles North-west from *Boston*, and burn'd all the deserted Houses; the Garrison'd Houses, which were about ten, all escaped but one, which they carried, but not the *English* in it; for there was but one slain, and two wounded. Quickly after they assaulted *Marbleborough*, and burnt the Houses the Inhabitants had deserted, but the Garrisons defended the rest: In that Town the Houses were built very scatteringly, and the Enemies divided themselves into small parties, which executed their design of Firing at once; and though there was a Company of the Country *Militia* there, they could not prevent it.

March the 18th, we had Letters from *Hadley*, of a great party of the Enemy that assaulted *Norhampton*; in the preservation of which, there was an especial Providence of God: For besides that Major *Treat* and Capt. *Turner* were quartered there, it was so, that our forces under the Command of Major *Savage*, being in want of Victuals, marched up to *Hadley* and the Towns adjacent upon the River, which was ordered by the wisdom of Divine Providence, without their foresight, to preserve that Town, although the Enemy left behind them some Remembrance of their attempt, having killed two townsmen, and one Souldier, and wounded six, and also left dead upon the place Eleven of themselves.

March the 26th, we had News of the Defeat of Capt. *Pearse*, with about forty *English*, and eleven of our *Indian* Friends, near *Secunck* alias *Rehoboth*; who were surrounded with a great party of the *Indians*, and over-powered; yet God was pleased to rescue several of them, who made a safe escape.

The 29th, of *March* the Enemy burnt the deserted houses in *Secunck* or *Rehoboth*, but the Garrison'd houses were not carried by them.

The 30th of *March* part of the town of *Providence* was also burnt.

The 6th of *April*, an *Indian* Messenger, sent to his Country men about the Redemption of Captives, returned with a very insolent Letter, that as yet they had no need to accept of Ransom for our Captives.

The 12th of *April*, God was pleased to give us a Success by our Country-men to the Southwards, against the Enemy there: Besides the slain and taken, there fell into our hands one *Quinacet*, alias *Miantonimo*, the great and proud Sachem of the *Narragansetts*, a Ring-leader in this War with them, and one who had been notoriously treacherous, both in Signing renewed Articles of Peace with us since the beginning of the War, and Breaking the same again: He was carried by our Forces to *New-London*, and there Beheaded; which Execution hath had a mighty Influence into the Disorder and Confusion the Enemy hath since fallen into.

Yet had we since a sad Providence that befell us, God seeing it good further to Exercise us, to our Humbling, that he may (as we hope) do us good in the latter End: For upon the 21st of *April*, the Enemy with a very great Body (some think they were not less than 1500.) assaulted *Sudbury*, and burnt several of the deserted Houses, but prevail'd against none that were Garrison'd: To relieve which, Capt. *Wadsworth*, with about fifty men, issued out from *Marbleborough*, 10 miles distant, and with him Capt. *Brackebanke* went with the same Party, intending to march to *Boston*, to speak with the Council; the Enemy being Numerous, and the *English* too Adventurous, were so far engaged, that most of them were cut off: The two Captains dyed in the Service; men for Piety Prudence and Courage eminent, and much lamented; about 15 of the Souldiers escaped to a Garrison'd house within a mile from the place of this Tragedy. Yet this we have to say, (as the following Successes evidence that we have great Grounds to hope) that this last Attempt of theirs was but the Rage of an Expiring Enemy; for the cutting off the above-mentioned *Quinacet*, to whom the young fighting men did adhere, did put the *Indians* to such a stagger, that they have not been able to recover themselves since, so as to effect any thing against us that is much considerable.

I am credibly informed that in that fight at *Sudbury*, an elderly *English* man endeavouring an Escape from the *Indians* by running into a Swamp, was overtaken by an *Indian*, and being destitute of Weapons to Defend himself for Offend him, the *Indian* insulted over him with that Blasphemous Expression [Come Lord Jesus, save this poor *English* man if thou canst, whom I am now about to Kill.] This (I even Tremble to relate

Relate it) was heard by another *English* man, who was Hid in a Bush close by: Our Patient Long-suffering Lord, permitted that Bloody Wretch to Knock him down and leave him Dead. VVe hope the Lord is Arisen to Avenge those Blasphemies.

Upon the 5th of *May*, our Forces under the Command of Captain *Henchman*; and with them about 40 of the *Natick* or *Praying Indians*, discovered a Body of *English Indians* at *Hassanamaisset* and fought them, wherein they slew 11 of the Enemy, and took two Prisoners, and not one of the Souldiers were slain, or wounded. Divers of our men had probably been slain, but that it pleas'd God to send a storm of Rain which did so wet the *Indians* guns, that they became unserviceable to them. Six *Indians* at once in that scattering encounter (for the Enemy stood not to a fight) meeting an *Englishman* would have shot him, but could not make the wetted powder fire in the pan; which seldom failed at other times; our *English* by their garments and other guards for the locks of their Muskets were better provided than the *Indians*, and so had the advantage and put the *Indians* to a Rout and Flight.

This was the first time that our *Natick Indians* were employed in any such Body by the Government here; and they proved faithfull and Eminently serviceable at that time, and successful since: and thereby they have gained much in the Affections of the *English*, who have had some Jealousie about them. Nor is it to be wondred at, considering the hurry this VVar hath put us into; the disappointment we have met with by the Treachery of several of that Nation, on whose Friendship we thought we might have depended, as having deserved other things at their hands: and that some few of the praying *Indians* have been carried away with the present outrage of their Nation: I say it is not to be wondred at, that they were under a Jealousie by us; however we have cause thankfully to acknowledge Gods goodness in making use of them, wherein they have done us considerable services: they serve especially for spies and scouts to starr the Skulking Enemy, and drive them out of the Swamps and V Woods, and then the *English* can the better fight them, and indeed our greatest exercise hath been to find the Enemy rather than to Fight them, unless they be very much Superior in Numbers. But now the *Indians* dread our approaches with those *Indian* Yancourriers, and the Lord hath caused much of his Terror to fall upon them.

On the 11th of *May*, two of our Captives were return'd by Ransom from the *Indians*, who had been taken at the destruction of the Town of *Lancaster*; the one of them the sister of the wife of Mr. *Rowlandson*, Minister of the place; and another woman taken out of the same House.

The next day a Youth of about 11 years of Age, made his escape from the *Indians*, who was taken prisoner when his Fathers house was burnt, and his Mother murdered on the first of *February* last: and though the Boy knew not a step of the way to any *English* Town, and was in continual danger of the Skulking *Indians* in the woods, and far from the *English*, yet God directed him aright and brought him to the sight of *Plantane*, (the Herb which the *Indians* call *English-foot*, because it grows only amongst us, and is not found in the *Indian* Plantations) whereupon he concluded he was not far from some *English* Town, and accordingly following of the *Plantane* he arrived safe amongst us. The 18th of the same we had another of our Captives (an ancient man) return'd upon Ransom, and one very eminent for piety.

Upon the 24th of *May*, Captain *Brattle* was sent forth with his Troop towards *Rehoboth*, where we had Intelligence of a Body of *Indians*, where 12 of them were slain, and but one of the *English* slain, and one slightly wounded.

Upon the same day we had Newes by a Post, of a fight upon *Connelllicot* River between *Deerfield* and *Squabbeig*, there were about an hundred and sixty of our souldiers under the command of Captain *Holyoke*, and Captain *Turner*: The occasion of the engagement was this, The *Indians* having stolen and driven away much Cattle from *Hartfield* and those Towns adjoining, and our men perceiving by the track which way they went, learned at last where the *Indians* Rendezvous was; and picking out of the several Garrisons, as many souldiers as could conveniently be spared, resolved to Attaque them, it being a great Fishery place called *Deerfield Falls*.

Our souldiers got thither after an hard March just about break of day, took most of the *Indians* fast asleep, and put their guns even into their VVigwams, and poured in their shot among them, whereupon the *Indians* that durst and were able did get out of their VVigwams and did fight a little (in which fight one *Englishman* only was slain) others of the *Indians* did enter the River to swim over from the *English*, but many of them were shot dead in the waters, others wounded were therein drowned, many got into Canoes to paddle away, but the paddlers being shot, the Canoes over-set with all therein, and

the Stream of the River being very violent and swift in the place near the great Falls, most that fell over board were born by the strong current of that River, and carried upon the Falls of Water from those exceeding high and steep Rocks, and from thence tumbling down were broken in pieces; the English did afterwards find of their bodies, some in the River and some cast ashore, above two hundred.

But as the English were coming away with the plunder they had got, there was a noise spread among some of them, of *Sachem Phillip's* coming down upon them; with a thousand men: which not being weighed as it might have been by the English, whether it were true or false, a fear possessed some part of the English, whereby they fell into a disorder, and thereby Captain *Turner* and several of his Souldiers were slain, and others to the number of two and thirty. But Captain *Holyoke* exhorted them not to be terrified, saying God hath wrought hitherto for us wonderfully, let us trust in him still: and reducing his men into close order made a safe and a valiant retreat, and preserved the Souldiers under him; that there were but few of them slain, and the Souldiers so cut off were surpriz'd by a Party of the Enemy belonging to the *Indians* at *Deer-field falls*, who having gotten before our forces had laid an Ambush, the chiefest execution of which was through too much fear of our Men whereby they disordered themselves; thus God by this mixture of his Providence would hide pride from our eyes, who perhaps might have been too much lifted up by our success: several loads of dried fish the English found, and were forced to consume there.

They also found and demolished the *Indian* Smiths Forge, which they had there set up for the mending of their Guns. Some *Indian* Women (since that taken Prisoners) do say and affirm that there were slain in that engagement with them four hundred, of which number were seventy of the *Wampams*, or *Phillip* *Sachems* men: and that he had of his own proper Company not any great number left, and that were it not for him and one *Sachem* more, the *Indians* would gladly yield to any terms of Peace with the English.

Upon the 9th. of *June* by a post from our Forces with forty or fifty of our friends, *Indians*; under the Command of Captain *Henchman*, we were informed of their taking seven and twenty *Indians*, mostly Women and Children, and the slaying of six *Indian* Men, about twelve miles from *Lancaster*, and not one of our Souldiers slain or wounded: one of the six was a revolter, as also one of the Prisoners, and another of them was the Wife of the *Sagamore* of *Nasholab*, who was wounded at *Sudbury* fight, and is since dead of his wounds; in this service our Friend *Indians* got very valuable plunder in Fish and Guns, and which is also very observable, that Captain *Henchman*, did by one Captain *Andrews* and his *Indians* which he Commanded, offer the *Indians* in their own language Peace, and to assure them that if they would surrender themselves, they should have no hurt from the English: which was accordingly tendered to them, but the answer they made was a Volley of shot, whereof one bullet stroke and broke Captain *Andrews's* Gun in his hand, but did no other hurt.

Upon the same 9th. of *June* also, we were informed of a small Party of *Connellicot* Souldiers, under the Command of Major *Talcot*, who expected to joyn our forces at *Quabong*, that they had near to that place killed nineteen *Indians*, and taken two and thirty Prisoners in one engagement with the Enemy; and that without the loss of one English-man: our Forces also marching to joyn them, took some Prisoners, and amongst the rest on Captain *Tom*, a Revolter who is a Prisoner in *Boston* at present, who hath been one of some remark amongst the *Indians* and English.

The 14th. of *June* we were informed of *Waralancer*, (the *Sachem* of *Wagnesset* and one of old *Passa-Connaway's* Sons) his coming in with about an hundred *Indians* with him and under him at *Pascataway*, submitting himself to Major *Waldorn*, desiring Peace with the English, and declaring his innocency during this war, as not having designed attempted or done any mischief against the English. He brought in with him six English Captives a Widdow and her five Children, (her Husband having been slain in this warr by them) this *Sachem* *Waralancer* bought them of their *Indian* Master, and delivered them freely to the English, as a Testimony of his good affection and fidelity to the English, at the same time challenging all the *Indians* thereabout to accuse him (if they could) of the least wrong or plot on his part against the English, notwithstanding that he had been urged with many solicitations unto it, and incur'd the hatred of divers *Sagamores* and *Indians*, because he would not joyn with them against the English: but not one of the *Indians* (whereof some were no good friends to him,) could accuse him, he bent old them all: that his old Father (*Sachem* *Passa-Connaway*, the great *Sagamore* of

of those Northern parts of the Country) when he lay a dying (as he had e^{re} in also before) had charged him with his other brothers that they should never be enemies to the *English*; but love them and love their God, also because the God of the *English* was the true God, and greater than the *Indians* Gods. And this faith he, I have remembered, and kept my Fathers charge, and will do so while I live; but was willing to keep out of the way till the Storm was over. The Council hath sent him some presents by way of Gratiuity.

The 16 of the same Month, came in 3 Children of the *English* taken Captive by the *Indians*; and were freely delivered to us by some *Indians* which did also resign up themselves to the *English* at *Norwich*: this was upon Proclamation made of receiving to mercy such as were so qualified as was therein specified: the most of them Women and Children about 70 in number. We do hear also since, that at that engagement at *Deerfield-Falls*, there were about four of the *Indian* *Sachems* slain; which hath amazed and disheartened and divided them.

On the 22^d of *June*, was Executed at *Roxton* Captain *Tom*, alias *Watafocampennum*, and another with him. This Captain *Tom* was taken by our *Indian* Scouts, having been with the Enemy this last Winter; they both dyed (as is to be hop'd) penitent, praying to God not like the manner of the Heathen.

Upon account of these Great and Undeserved Mercies of God conferr'd on us, the Council ordered a Day of Publick thanksgiving to be observed in the Colony of the *Massachusetts*, which was accordingly attended *June* the 29th: Which the Lord hath been pleas'd so to accept, as that from the time of the resolve upon it, ever since we have experienced little else than renewed Mercies and smiles of Providence. God himself hath sent from Heaven and saved us (for we see nothing of man, but God to be all in all) by Wasting them with Sicknes, Starving them through want of Provisions, Leaving them to their own Divisions, Taking away their Spirits, putting the Dread of us upon them, Cutting off their Principal men, *Sachems* and others. Blessed be his Great and Glorious Name.

About the time of that Thanksgiving, the Son and Daughter of that worthy Minister of Jesus Christ, Mr. *Rowlandson*, who had been Captives since the Burning of *Lancaster*, were return'd, by Ransom. He wandred with an *Indian* woman from the rest of the *Indian* Company (by whom she had been detain'd) three dayes in the woods, having nothing to eat all that time but green *Hurtle* berries; with which she was sustain'd till she and the Woman arriv'd at our *English* Town of Providence, and so got Home.

Upon the 30th of *June*, we had a Post from our Forces bringing Newses of about 28 *Indians* Kill'd and Taken by them, in their March homewards, between *Quabong* and *Marle-borough*: and this without the Slaughter or hurt of the *Indians* our Friends; one of those that were slain, being a Chief Counsellor to one of the *Sachems*, and 9 of those *Indian* Prisoners, Women and Children, were brought down to *Boston*.

July the first, Captain *Brattle* was sent forth with our Forces to Joyn with Major *Bradford* of *Plimouth*, and the Forces under his Command in that Colony (hearing of *Sachem Phillips* intent of Mischief to that Colony.) The next day following we had Newses of six of the Enemy Kill'd, and Twenty taken Prisoners, by our Brethren of *Plimouth* and our *Indian* Friends, and none of ours slain.

The same day also we had newes of the *Squaw* *Sachem*'s of *Saconnet*'s surrendering her self and fourscore of her men to the *English* of *Plimouth*, which was upon the day of our Thanksgiving.

Upon the 2^d of *July*, there were about fourteen of the Enemy surrendered themselves to the Mercy of the *English* in the *Bay Colony*, whercof was one *Junet* called a Printer, as having been employed about the work of the Press in *Cambridge*: A Revolter he was, and a fellow that had done much mischief, and staid out as long as he could, till the last day but one of a Proclamation set forth, to encourage such *Indians* as had a desire to return to the *English*, and another of his Comrades one Capt. *Tom*'s Son, (whose Father was hang'd at *Boston*, the 22th *June*, having been a Revolter, and a bloody Fellow;) they had all of them their Lives given them.

Upon this 2^d of *July* also it was, that Major *Talcott* with the *Connecticut* Forces neer to *Pautuxit*, did take and slay 170 of the Enemy, without the loss of any of our Brethren, and only three wounded.

July the 6th, an *Indian* Post (with a white Flag) was sent from *Sagamore Sam* of *Nassaway* (a proud Salvage; who two months since insulted over the *English*, and

said, If the *English* would first begge Peace of him, he would let them have Peace, but that he would never ask it of them;) This *Indian* was sent from him with Letters, desiring Peace of us, and expressly praying us in the Name of *Jesus Christ*, and for his sake to grant it, whose Holy Name they have so much blasphemed. Thus doth the Lord *Jesus* make them to bow before him, and to lick the Dust. And having made mention of his Letter, it will not be unacceptable to transcribe some Copies of the Letters sent by him and others on this Subject, which take as followeth. The Reader must bear with their Barbarisms, and excuse the Omission of some Expressions in them, that can hardly admit of good English.

The First Letter, July the 6th. 1676.

MR. John Leveret, my Lord, Mr. Waban, and all the chief men our Brethren, Praying to God: [*This Mr. Waban is a praying Indian, faithfull, and a Ruler amongst them; by their Brethren praying to God, they mean those of the same Nation.*] We beseech you all to help us; my Wife she is but one, but there be more Prisoners, which we pray you keep well: *Muttamuck* his Wife, we entreat you for her, and not onely that man, but it is the Request of two Sachems, *Sam* Sachem of *Weshakum*, and the *Pakaskoag* Sachem.

And then that further you will consider about the making Peace: We have spoken to the People of *Nashobak* (viz. *Tom Dubler* and *Peter*,) that we would agree with you, and make a Covenant of Peace with you: We have been destroyed by your Souldiers, but still we Remember it now, to sit still; do you consider it again; we do earnestly entreat you, that it may be so, by *Jesus Christ*, O! let it be so! Amen. Amen.

It was Signed,

Muttamuck, his Mark N.
Sam Sachem, his Mark - v.
Simon Pottoquam, Scribe.

Uppanippaquem, his - C.
Pakaskoag his Mark x.

Supercrib'd, To all English men and Indians, all of you, hear
Mr. Waban, *Mr. Elliott*.

Second Letter.

MY Lord, Mr. Leveret at Boston, Mr. Waban, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Gooken, and Council, hear ye. I went to *Connetticott* about the Captives, that I might bring them into your hands, and when we were almost there, the *English* had destroy'd those *Indians*; when I heard it, I return'd back again; then when I came home, we were also destroyed; after we were destroyed, then *Philip* and *Quanapun* went away into their own Countrey again; and I know they were much afraid, because of our offer to joyn with the *English*, and therefore they went back into their own Countrey, and I know they will make no Warre; therefore because when some *English* men came to us, *Philip* and *Quanapun* sent to kill them; but I said, If any kill them, I'll kill them.

Sam Sachem.

Written by *Simon Boshokum* Scribe.

Third Letter.

For Mr. Eliot, Mr. Gooken, and Mr. Waban.

Consider of this I Intreat you, consider of this great businesse that is done; and my wonder concerning *Philip*, but his name is — *Wewesawant*, he engageth all the people that were none of his Subjects: Then when I was at *Penakgok*, *Nunpho* John, *Alline*, *Sam Nunpho*, and others who were angry, and *Nunpho* very much angry that *Philip* did engage so many people to him; and *Nunpho* said it were a very good deed that I should go and kill him that joyned so many to himself without cause: in like manner I said so too. Then had you formerly said be at peace, and

"and if the Coucill had sent word to Kill *Philip* we should have done it : then let us
 "clearly speak, what you, and we shall do. O let it be so speedily, and answer us
 "clearly.

Pumkamun,
Ponnak pukun,
 or, *Jacob Muttamakooz*

The answer the Council made them, was, *That treacherous Persons who began the War, and those that have been barbarously bloody, must not expect to have their lives spared, but others that have been drawn into the War, and acting only as Soldiers submitting, to be without Arms, and to live quietly and peaceably for the future shall have their lives spared.*

Thus could these bloody wretches plead for themselves by that Sacred name, which they had Blasphem'd, and in the blood of whose Servants they had embred their hands.

The 9th. of July two young Maidens Captives, wandered away from the Indians that kept them, and got to an English Garrison at *Marleborough*. The same day also we had tidings of the good success of some of our Scouts, the most of them of our Indian Friends, the chief of whom were *William Nabawton*, and *John Hunter*, who near to *Mendham* slew seven of the Enemy; whereof one was a great Captain of the *Indians*, and another was called *Caleb*, who had formerly been a chief Instrument in burning *Mendham*, when the *Indians* had first shot at the English, an English Souldier in company with our *Indian* friends, making haste to Fire, had forgot to pull out a wadd of Tow which was in the pan of his gun, which *William Nabawton* espying told him of, and wish'd him to take it out and Fire; the Englishman told him he judged the *Indian* (whom he could but just descry, by reason of the darkness of the morning, and his distance from him) was too far to be reach'd by his Musket, try said *Nabawton*, and God shall direct the bullet, which he immediately did, and he saw the *Indian* who was running from them, tumble down; who prov'd to be one of their great Captains above-mentioned: afterwards the *Indian, Nabawton*; made a very serious Prayer in acknowledgment to God for the success.

Upon the 10th. day of July there were about 300 *Indians* at the Eastward, that surrendered themselves to the English, and their *Sachems* with them, besides *Waralancet* (who hath all along this war kept himself clear) one *Squardo*, that which did hasten them in, was the dread of the *Mohawks* who have kill'd several of them in those quarters, and a rumor they had of a great party of that nation coming down upon them.

July the 13th. we had news from Major *Takot*, that in his return home from *Pantaxit*, he killed and took another Party of the *Indians*, in number 60, and had the plunder of all their Guns and other things, and this also without the loss of any of our Countrymen.

July the 16th. we had news from the forces which went from us to the Southern parts that they have taken and kill'd since their march from us, about 120 of the Enemy, with the loss only of one man of ours, who neglecting to keep up with the rest of our forces, and being bewildred in a wood, hollowed, and was heard by the Enemy, and was taken and slain before relief could reach him?

We since hear that *Pombam*, (one of the great *Sachems* of *Narrowgancet*) is one of those that were slain, but we are not yet so certain thereof, as positively to affirm it to be undoubtedly so, but great probabilities there are of it; and if so, the glory of that Nation is sunk with him into the same pit, (of this circumstance, the reader will receive farther satisfaction, in the ensuing Narrative.)

On the 17th. of July two *Sachems* with four *Indians* to wait on them, came down to *Boston* from *W. Assisset*, where *Sagamour Sam*, and others are with renewed desires of Peace, they were dismissed the next day from the Council, with this answer to them, that we would first have our Captives out of their hands, and then talk of a Peace. And soon after they returned with a scalpe of one of our Enemies (which is their usual way where they kill) and a signification of *Sagamour Sam's* purpose to surrender himself to the mercy of the English.

The 18th. of July we had the news of fourteen more *Indians* taken and killed by our forces, and one of ours also slain: and two dayes after of sixteen more *Indians* killed or taken by them in their return home, without any loss of our Men.

On the 29th. of July we had an account by Letters from *Plimouth*, that the forces of that Colony (*viz.* two and twenty of the English with twenty of our Friend-*Indians*)

Under the Command of Lieutenant *Church* had killed and taken 79 of the Enemy, and that without the death or wounding of any of ours. And by the same Post that *Sachem Phillip* had come down to his own Country of *Mount Hope*, near *Dartmouth*, as one that now was redue'd to a few hundreds of the thousands he began this war with, and that our forces were looking out after him, and had considerably diminished his bloody Remnant, whose desperation had engaged their adherence to him; and amongst the rest *Quin-pus* brother, that succeeded *Quinancer* the *Sachem* before mentioned, executed by us.

What I mentioned in my last about *Pomham* (one of the greatest *Sachems* of the *Narragansets*) you may take now as followeth. Upon the 27th. of *July* it was, that about twenty *Indians* were slain, and thirty taken Prisoners; (we had five and twenty English, and twenty of our *Indian* Friends in this exploit;) One of those that were slain was *Pomham*; after he had received a deadly shot in his back, he withdrew himself from his men, (for they were all his Relations and Subjects that were slain and taken at this time) and thought to hide himself in a bushy hole, but was found out by an English man, who as he went to apprehend him, found that the stout *Sachem* was unwilling to fall into the hands of the English, for he gave him a stunning blow with his hatchet which he had reserved of all his weapons, and perhaps had slain the English man, but God ordered it so that he had a sudden revival, and took Courage and grappled with him, and threw him under him, and others coming into his assistance, *Pomham* was soon dispatcht. There was about twenty pound of *Indian* money found in their baskets, which was given to our friends the *Indians*; the Guns &c. the English took to themselves, who lost not one man in this encounter.

The same day likewise there came in 160 *Indians*, men women and Children, who surrendered themselves up to the mercy of the English; some of these belong'd to *Sagamore Sam* of *Lancaster*, (though he himself dare not so adventure,) but the most of them to two *Nipmug Sachems*, and one *Sagamore John*: this *Sagamore John* came down in person about fourteen days since to *Boston*, to surrender himself and his men to the English, promising for the future to be faithful, declaring that he was sorry that he had fought against the English, and promised to give some testimonial to the English soon of this fidelity to them; and at his return now with his men women and Children, he brought down bound with cords, old *Mattoon* and his Son Prisoners. This *Mattoon* his eldest son had been tryed at *Boston* and executed about 5 or six years ago, for an execrable murder by him committed on a young Maid of the English near *Woburn*, and his head fastened to a Pole, at one end of the Gallows.

This old *Mattoon*'s Father had given it out that he would be avenged of us for his Sons death, which coming to the knowledge of the Council, he was sent for, and examined about it: and having denied it, and there not being sufficient evidence of it, he was dismiss'd; having only confess'd this, that considering the death of his son; he found his heart so big hot within him, but that he resolv'd to abide a faithful friend to the English, and so that accusation ended.

But after *Sachem Phillip* had begun his murders in *Plimouth* Colony, this *Salvage* first appeared an enemy to us, and slew the two first men that were killed within the limits of our Colony, (to wit at *Mendham*) and in that cruel outrageous attempt at *Quabang*, this old *Mattoon* was the principal Ringleader, being now brought a Prisoner to *Boston*, he was by the Council the same day adjudged to be shot to death, which was executed in *Boston Common*, by three *Indians*: and his head cut off and placed upon a Pole on the Gallows opposite to his Sons that was there formerly hanged. His Son brought along with him, remains still a Prisoner.

On the last of *July* there were about 26 *Indians*, most Women and Children brought in by our Scouts, as they were ranging the Woods about *Exdham*, almost starved: We are also inform'd, that most of *Sachem Philips* men have deserted him, and surrendered up themselves to the English of *Plimouth* Colony, at their mercy, and that he himself with his Remains are gone to *Dartmouth*; in Chase of whom Major *Talcott* with our Friend *Indians* are at present.

August the 3d. we hear this Morning by a Post from *Bridgewater* in *Plymouth* Colony, that not far from that place a Party of our Souldiers met with a Company of the Enemy, 25 in all; who though prepared to make the first shot at the English in their march, yet when they came within shot, and were decry'd by ours, they nimbly prevented the *Indians*, and killed eight of them, and took the other 17 Prisoners, without any loss on our side. Some of the *Indians* acknowledged that their Arms shook and trembled

trembled so, that they could not so readily discharge their Guns as they would have done.

We are certainly inform'd, that *Philip Sachem* is again fled from *Dartmouth* in *Plymouth* Colony, into ours, and that he is not far from *Marleborough*: We are not without hope that he may ere long be caught; which (in probability) would quench the remaining Coals of this Warre. But we desire to wait upon Gods Will, and attend his Work in this thing, which will at last give us cause to say, *How great is his Goodness! and how great is his Beauty!*

Thus hath God dealt graciously with us, which I was desirous to acquaint you with; and therefore have (for some of the latest Occurrences) took an Opportunity of a Ship not sailing directly for *London*, to give you this Account, which is a true one, as far as the distance of times and places where the Actions have been, will admit: every Action must have allowance with respect to humane Infirmities, and the various Reporters, who may encrease or diminish according to their own Judgement of the matter of Fact: But otherwise there is nothing represented, but what consults with truth: And also my great design is, to desire you to acquaint our Christian Friends, that have prayed for us in *England*, with these things. For, as we have observed, since we heard of their instant Prayers for us, we have been much encouraged, and have received eminent Returns of our joynt Prayers; so also we begge, that they would Praise and Magnifie the Name of the Most High with us, and in our behalfs, for we cannot sufficiently exalt him. For besides these Mercies in reference to the *Indian* Warre, we have had many other very great and seasonable, cast in over and above, to our great Astonishment. We had an Epidemical Sickness, that hath swept away several worthy Gentlemen amongst us, besides many others which God hath Rebuked.

We have also had a great and sore Drought, which Threatned the Spoiling of our Harvest, and thereby an encrease of the Scarcity that hath been amongst us: But this 4th of *August*, God hath given us an abundance of Rain, Blessed be his Name; and we have our *English* Corn generally Housed with us, and divers have gone to the Towns that were burnt down, to reap the Wheat, and what they had there Sown last Winter: which in the last Spring they expected to have sown into the Enemies hand. And the Husbandman goes out with more safety than could be imagined on his employments. Our *Indian* Harvest is like to be very fruitfull, that grain is now sold at two shillings six pence the Bushell; besides the Supplies we have had from other Parts.

Yet shall we not say, the bitterness of Death is over; the Enemy hath several Skulking parties abroad, which yet do little Mischief, being disappointed by the Providence of God through the Vigilance of our Scouts. May be God will still go on to fulfill that promise, *Isa. 62. 8, 9. Surely I will no more give thy Corn to be meat for thine Enemy, and the Sons of the Stranger shall not drink thy Wine for the which thou hast Laboured; but they that have gathered it shall eat it, and praise the Lord.*

But still we beg that you would not forget to pray for us, that we may not again provoke God by breaking his Commandments, least he be angry with us until he have consumed us. And we shall not cease to pray for you, and all the Churches of Christ that call upon the name of our Lord and yours, that you may obtain the like mercy to help in time of need.

SIR,

Pardon the prolixity of this Narrative from Your Affectionate Friends.

For a Close of this Narrative, I shall beg the Readers patience to peruse the substance of some Letters which I shall contract under one, relating to be *Indians* known to us here and to our Countreymen there, under the name of the praying *Indians*; that is, such as call upon the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, as being perswaded that there is a Concernment of Gods Glory depending thereupon; A Vindication due to them who have been represented as Hypocrites or Apostates, for the Generality of them; which appears to be otherwise, as I hope the substance of the ensuing Letters communicated from persons of known Integrity will evidence: which take as followeth.

S I R,

Altho' it hath Pleased God to Deprive us of several Useful Instruments, whom he had fitted for carrying on the Work of the Gospel amongst the *Indians*, by removing

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moving them from their Labours to their Reward; which may be looked upon as a Forerunner of the Occurrences which have happened in the *Indian Warre*; which hath to the eyes of many, passed as it were a Sentence of Death upon the world; yet (as I believe, I speak) that the Light of the Gospel that hath shined upon these poor Gentiles in these Parts, as it is a Real Work, so will the Lord in due time make it more evidently appear to the Glory of his Grace by Jesus Christ.

And in truth (to my understanding) the Gospel hath gained an advantage, rather than otherwise; for the greatest part of the Praying *Indians* have been kept steady in following their Profession, and Witnessing to the Excellency of the Gospel, by much Faith, Patience, Self denial and Courage; which I hope will give a Conviction upon the minds of all more and more among us. I shall not give you the Trouble of an Apology for them, nor deduce particulars how Honestly and Faithfully they have (the most of them) acquitted themselves during this Warre, though their Tentations and Tryals have been great, for it is in matter of Fact evident, that (since the *English* have abated of their Fears about them, and have employed them in this Warre) they have had most manifest proofs of their fidelity and valour: and withal have had the blessing of many successes, in which the Christian *Indians* have had their share; though not of Conduct, yet of great Usefulness and Serviceableness, as far as they have been entrusted, which I could not but communicate to you, as that which I judge is due to them; and which is more to the Glory of God, and that good Work which he hath been pleas'd to carry on by his Servants who have Laboured among them, and I hope will perfect still more and more to his own praise.

Your Affectionate Friend.

FINIS.

THE
WARR
IN
NEW-ENGLAND
VISIBLY ENDED.

King *PHILIP* that barbarous *Indian* now Be-
headed, and most of his Bloudy Adherents submitted to
Mercy, the Rest fled far up into the Countrey, which
hath given the Inhabitants Encouragement to prepare for their
Settlement.

Being a True and Perfect Account brought in by *Caleb More*
Master of a Vessel newly Arrived from *Rhode-Island*.

And Published for general Satisfaction.

Licensed November 4. Roger L'Estrange.



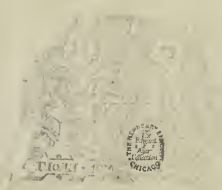
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W. A. R. R.

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NEW-ENGLANDS WARR

Visibly Ended.

SIR,

IN my last, which I hope you received, I must acknowledge what I writ (though truth) yet I had not that comfortable satisfaction in my spirit, to give me hopes, that our publique Calamities were so near an end as now I have, which God in Mercy sanctifie to us, that we may see the Rod, and wherefore it is come.

We have been, and still are ready to put different Reflections upon the Murders and Spoils that have been made upon us by this Destructive War: Various are mens thoughts why God hath suffered it, all acknowledge it was for sin; many wish there hath not been some leaven of that spirit in the provocation for which we left *Old England*: I am in great pain while I write, to remember how severe some of us have been to Descenters, making Spoil without pity, but God is teaching us Moderation.

That black cloud (God be thanked) begins to waste almost to nothing, which may not only give us an hopefull opportunity of repairing the Spoils made by our Barbarous Neighbours, but also deliberating upon the true causes of these great distractions: for now we have no visible appearance of an Enemy: Terroure is fallen upon very many, who come in dayly with submission, and the rest withdraw into places remote, hiding their weapons of War, and flying from Justice in small Numbers.

King *Philip*, who hath been a pestilent Ringleader, that had once three hundred men (Barbarously inclined) as I told you in my last, was reduced to ten, but now is killed, in this manner. He being hid in a *Swamp* on *Mount Hope-neck*, with his little Party, one of his *Indians* being discontented with him, made an escape from him, and came to *Rhode-Island*, and informed Captain *Church* a *Plimouth*-Captain of a Company that was in search after this said King *Philip*, (the Captain being at this time on the said Island, refreshing his-men with Necessary Provisions) but understanding where King *Philip* was, and that he intended very speedily to remove far off, to provide his Winter-quarters, retaining still the same Barbarous spirit and purposes, without the least appearance of reluctancy or offers of Mediation; towards his surrender to Mercy; whereupon the

the said Captain and his company with some *Rhode-Island* men went in pursuit and searcht after him, taking an *Indian* Guide with them, and beset a *Swamp* where they heard he was, which was very miry, and the ground so loose, that our men sunk to the middle in their attempts, to come at this sculking Company, but all in vain, the passage was too difficult.

While we were thus beset with difficulties in this attempt, the Providence of God wonderfully appeared; for by chance the *Indian* Guide and the *Plymouth* man, being together, the Guide espied an *Indian*, and bids the *Plymouth*-man shoot, whose gun went not off, only flashed in the pan; with that the *Indian* look'd about, and was going to shoot, but the *Plymouth*-man prevented him, and shot the Enemy through the body, dead, with a brace of Bullets; and approaching the place where he lay, upon search, it appeared to be King *Phillip*, to their no small amazement and great joy: This seasonable Prey was soon divided, they cut off his head, and hands, and conveyed them to *Rhode-Island*, and quartered his body, and hung it upon four Trees: One *Indian* more of King *Phillips* Company they then killed, and some of the rest they wounded, but the *Swamp* being so thick and miry, they made their Escape.

This is the substance of this Enterprize, and the small remnant we left as inconsiderable, who must either fly up into the Countrey, or perish in the place.

There is one *Potuck*, a mischievous Engine, and a Counsellour, taken formerly, said to be in Goal at *Rhode-Island*, is now sent to *Boston*, and there shot to death. One *Quonepin* a young lusty *Sachem*, and a very Rogue is now in Goal at *Rhode-Island*, who was there some years ago for his Misdemeanours, but broke Goal, and run away, and could never till now be laid hold on.

God be thanked, many *Indians* come in daily, and submit themselves with much dejection, crying out against King *Phillip*, and other ill Counsellors, as the causes of their Misfortunes.

The English go many of them now to their Old Habitations, and Mow down their Ground, and make hay, and do other occasions necessary for their re-settling: All which gives us comfortable hope, that God will graciously repair our breaches, and cause this Bloody War to End in a lasting Peace, So prays,

Your faithfull friend,

R. H.

FINIS.







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